

Harrods Car Bomb Kills 5, Injures 91

IRA Says Attack Was Unauthorized, Pledges There Will Be No Repetition.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — The Irish Republican Army said Sunday its guerrillas planted the car bomb at Harrods department store that killed five persons and injured 91, but it apologized for the civilian casualties and promised it would not happen again, according to The Press Association.

In a statement, referred to the British domestic news agency from the IRA's publicity bureau in Dublin, the outlawed paramilitary organization said its "volunteers" had planted the bomb, but without authorization from its high command.

"We regret the civilian casualties, even though our expression of sympathy will be disbursed," said the statement from the Irish Republican Publicity Bureau, run by the IRA's legal-political wing, Sinn Fein.

"We have taken immediate steps to ensure there will be no repetition of this type of operation again."

The statement blamed London police for not acting sooner to evacuate the area after the IRA "volunteers" gave a 40-minute specific warning.

The Home Secretary, Leon Brittan, warned Sunday, "We must not assume that this is the end of it," and radio reports said ports and airports were being watched and checks made on suspected IRA sympathizers.

The IRA said it was also responsible for a Dec. 21 bombing of a British army barracks at Woolwich, London, in which four soldiers and a civilian were injured.

(AP, Reuters)

Dead Lie in Street

Earlier, Jon Nordheimer of the New York Times reported:

The Harrods bomb exploded in a street crowded with Christmas shoppers.

The dead lay with the wounded on the rubble-strewn street as the



A wounded London policeman and colleagues stand outside Harrods after a car bomb exploded at the store.

as a squad of police officers began a search for it.

The London authorities had been warned that the IRA planned a pre-Christmas bombing campaign. Earlier in the week a bomb was discovered in the Kensington High Street shopping district and detonated harmlessly by a bomb squad.

The attack came on what officials said appeared to be the busiest shopping day of the Christmas season. Thousands of people were inside the five-story department store and milling on the streets outside when the blast occurred shortly before 1:30 P.M.

Scotland Yard officials said the explosives had been placed inside a car parked on a side street named Hans Crescent. The officials said they suspected that the bomb had been detonated by remote control.

went off, Harrods employees were alerted to the possibility of danger. But no attempt was made to evacuate the store itself, according to store employees.

One Harrods shopper, Harry Aspasia, had just stepped outside the store with his wife and two children when he paused to light a cigarette.

"As I did so the world seemed to come to an end," Mr. Aspasia said after being treated at one of the hospitals that received the injured. "I found myself lying on the pavement in deep glass, and Christine and the children were lying in the roadway. The police picked them up and rushed them away."

While there was panic outside, shoppers inside the store quickly quieted down and began an orderly evacuation, a staff member said. "It could have been terrible with all the children trampled in that crowd, but the shoppers were fallen," said the clerk, who did not give her name.

"It was the week before Christmas, and we're told to expect something might happen," said another clerk. "But we never thought they'd do it with so many children about."

Police said that one of five killed in the bombing Saturday was an American whom they identified as Kenneth Salvesen, 28, a resident of London's Chelsea district.

Boy Sees Father Shot

Police said a 13-year-old boy saw his father, a part-timer in the British Army's Ulster Defense Regiment, slain by gunmen in Northern Ireland Saturday. Reuters reported from Belfast. Police blamed the attack on the Provisional IRA.

In the Irish Republic, more than 2,000 police and troops renewed a two-day search for guerrillas who kidnapped a businessman, Don T. T. de la Riva, who was rescued Friday after a gun battle.

Several veteran Liberal Democrats lost their seats, including the

By William Chapman

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — With most of Japan's rural vote tabulated, the ruling Liberal Democratic Party held a lead in results of Sunday's parliamentary elections, but it appeared to be slipping below its target of at least 270 seats in the 511-member lower house.

Party officials by television networks Sunday night estimated that the held when did up with the 286 it majority, however, was dissolved late last month.

With 341 of the 511 accounted for Sunday night, the L.D.P. had won 192, the Socialists had won 81, and the rest were shared by other opposition parties and independents. Tabulation of the voting will not be completed until midday on Monday.

Kakuei Tanaka, the convicted former prime minister, was re-elected on the biggest vote of his career. Mr. Tanaka trounced a challenger in what had been billed by the news media as a referendum on political ethics. He thus assured himself of a continuing powerful role in Japanese politics.

Sumio Nakanishi, the top executive of the conservative, business-oriented Liberal Democrats, acknowledged that he was dismayed by the trend of the voting. But he predicted that the party would end up with about 265 seats, enough to control the more important committee.

The Socialist Party appeared to be faring well in its first election under new leadership, and another opposition party, the Komitei, or Clean Government Party, had also registered gains.

Several veteran Liberal Democrats lost their seats, including the



Yasuhiro Nakasone

current ministers of education and labor.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone easily won his seat but had fewer votes than one of his major intraparty foes, former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, in their multi-seat district.

The day's biggest surprise was the size of Mr. Tanaka's victory. He received about 220,000 votes, which is about 80,000 more than he

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



The mother of a girl killed in the discotheque fire cries as her daughter's casket is closed.

79 Die in Madrid Discotheque Fire; Panic Sets Off a Stampede for Exits

By John Denton

New York Times Service

MADRID — Seventy-nine persons died and at least 21 were injured as a result of a fire in a popular basement discotheque with hundreds of young people.

The police and survivors said most of the victims were asphyxiated in the fire early Saturday morning as they fought to reach the street-level exit of the dance hall, the Alcala 20, in central Madrid. Earlier reports said 82 persons had died.

The crowd stampeded up narrow stairs. An employee said one of the doors on an upper floor was locked, and others noted that a major exit shared with the lobby of a theater in the building had been closed by an iron grill. It was smashed during the fire, and scores of screaming young people poured out onto the street.

"We had to beat our way out with our fists because people were panicking and couldn't control themselves," a survivor said.

The cause of the fire and the safety standards are being investigated by a magistrate, which is usual after a major disaster.

[Four of the discotheque owners were questioned Sunday by the investigating magistrate who has until Tuesday night to decide whether to order them remanded in custody, Reuters reported. A fifth partner was being sought by police on court orders.]

The fire broke out shortly before 5 A.M. as the discotheque was preparing to close. The music had already stopped when smoke was seen behind a plastic stage curtain.

Waiters grabbed extinguishers in an attempt to douse the blaze. It

Ear Is Sent By Bulgari Kidnappers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — The kidnappers of an owner of the Bulgari jewelry stores and her son told the family Sunday where they could find a severed ear, shortly after the abductors issued a photograph showing a bearded man.

It was the first statement from the kidnappers since Anna Bulgari Calissoni, an owner of the international chain of Bulgari stores, and her 17-year-old son, Giorgio, were taken from their country home south of Rome on Nov. 19.

The kidnappers called the Rome newspaper *Il Messaggero* on Saturday night with instructions to look for a photograph and two letters in a trash can in central Rome.

Police said the Calissoni family received a call Sunday morning telling them to pick up a package, which contained an ear, from a separate litter bin.

The photograph showed the two captives chained together, with the barrel of a gun pressed to the left temple of the mother. Mrs. Calissoni wore a scarf covering both ears and her son had a wound on the right side of his head.

In one letter, a handwritten note in block letters, the kidnappers said "this is our response — see the photo — to the so-called blocking of assets by the court."

The reference was to a court order obtained last week by magistrates to stop a ransom payment by the kidnappers of Mrs. Calissoni's family under judicial control.

They also add that if in case the ransom is not paid within the terms established we will do away with the hostages," said the letter, signed by a group called Communists of the Attack. The amount of the ransom demand has not been disclosed.

The second letter was an appeal by Mrs. Calissoni to Pope John Paul II to intervene. "I pray you to intercede in a discreet and unofficial way with my family, that may free us from this torment and allow us to regain human dignity."

Mrs. Calissoni owns the Bulgari jewelry business with four of her cousins. The chain has stores in New York, Monte Carlo, Geneva, Paris and Rome.

Gianni Bulgari, a first cousin of Mrs. Calissoni, was kidnapped in April 1975 by a gunman who forced his car to stop on a street in Rome. He was released unharmed a month later, after his family paid a ransom reported to be almost \$2 million.

In 1973, kidnappers cut off the ear of John Paul Getty 3d, grandson of the U.S. oil magnate, to convince his family to pay a ransom after he was abducted in Rome. He was freed after six months when his family reportedly paid a \$2.8-million ransom.

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Israel Boats Shell Tripoli As PLO Prepares Pullout

By Herbert H. Denton

Washington Post Service

TRIPOLI, Lebanon — Israeli gunboats shelled positions of Yasser Arafat's forces along the harbor here Sunday evening, as the Palestinians made preparations to leave Lebanon.

According to reports Sunday evening, some houses were burned and several people injured in the shelling. Ambulances took victims to hospitals about a half hour after the gunboats fired. The shelling lasted for about five minutes.

Periodically over the past 10 days, Israeli ships have fired on Palestinian positions here. The attacks appear to have been aimed either at delaying the evacuation of the guerrillas or at denying to Mr. Arafat an apparently triumphant exit following his military loss last month to Syrian-backed rebels opposed to his leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The shelling at dusk Sunday came as Mr. Arafat and his 4,000 troops expected within hours the arrival of five Greek ships that are to carry them to Tunisia and North Yemen.

The departure is set for Monday or Tuesday, according to an Arafat spokesman, although there were reports that the loyalists still had to work out a prisoner exchange with the rebels before they left.

It was not known whether Israeli gunboats offshore would try to block the evacuation. Last week, Greek authorities indicated that they had received guarantees from

the Israeli government that their ships would not be attacked.

They also said that they had received assurances to that effect from the major powers in the region: the United States, France, Italy and Britain.

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Philips Discloses Plans To Widen Grundig Link

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Philips, the Dutch electronics group, plans to take over management of Grundig, West Germany's largest consumer electronics company, next spring, company executive said Sunday.

They said Philips is also seeking to increase its shareholding in Grundig beyond the 24.5 percent acquired in 1979.

The expanded relationship, which is expected to become effective April 1, follows several months of negotiations. The agreement will require approval of the West German Cartel Office.

The goal is to develop what Grundig and Philips executives repeatedly have described as a "European solution" to intense Japanese competition in the field of consumer electronics. The combined sales of Philips and Grundig total the equivalent of more than \$15 billion.

Company officials declined to confirm or deny published reports in West Germany that Philips intended to increase its shareholding to more than 50 percent. The reports also said that, as part of the transaction, Philips had already paid 150 million Deutsche marks (\$54.2 million) to Max Grundig, the company founder, Mr. Grundig and his family control 75.5 percent of the company shares through the Max Grundig Foundation.

A Philips official at the company headquarters in Eindhoven, the Netherlands, said Sunday that Mr. Grundig would step down from managing the company and that a limited liability company would be

established to take over control of the Grundig group from the foundation.

In the current negotiations, Philips, in partnership with a group of European banks, is expected to acquire a share in the new company of more than 25 percent, representing a blocking minority, but this share will probably be increased.

The negotiations are still going on, the Philips official said. He declined to say what shareholding Philips was seeking and to identify the banks.

Under West German law, the acquisition of a block of shares equal to more than 25 percent of a company's equity requires approval by antitrust authorities. But a Grundig spokesman said the latest Philips proposal should not pose a problem.

In 1979, the Cartel Office rejected Philips' offer to purchase a 30-percent shareholding in Grundig for an estimated \$80 million DM, amid strong opposition from West German business, union and political leaders

ART BUCHWALD

Rights: Truth and Policy

WASHINGTON—"Quick," I said to Hogshead at the State Department. "I'm in a hurry. What's our position on human rights?"

"We're for them, but against certifying them."

"Which means?"

"The president just vetoed a bill, which linked El Salvador military aid to human rights and land reform."

"Why?"

"Do you want the policy line or the truth?"

"Both."

"The policy line is the military aid-cerification link plays into the hands of the leftists and undermines the president's authority to conduct foreign affairs. The truth is there hasn't been any progress in human rights and land reform since the new government was elected."

"Where do we stand on right-wing death squads in El Salvador?"

"What right-wing death squads?"

"The policy line is the right-wing death squads are really left-wing death squads, trying to give the right wing a bad name."

"You believe it?"

"The president believes it and that's good enough for us."

"Then the people in El Salvador have nothing to fear from right-wing death squads?"

"The policy line is that we don't condone death squads from the extreme left or the extreme right. The major priority is to bring stability to the area by strengthening El Salvador's army."

"The army is supposed to be running the death squads."

"That's media propaganda. The elected officials are pledged to do



Buchwald

mocracy and political freedom. But they can't do anything about it until the leftists are wiped out."

"What about land reform?"

"We're for it."

"But you're not in any position to certify there is any in El Salvador?"

"Our policy is military aid to El Salvador should not be contingent upon land reform. Why give the peasants land if the leftists are going to take it away from them?"

"That's the policy. What's the truth?"

"We can't get the present El Salvador government to budge on land reform so what good is it to certify they have?"

"Congress linked military aid to human rights progress and land reform in their bill which the president vetoed when they were out of session. What happens when they come back in January and pass another bill asking for the same thing?"

"Our policy is to stonewall them until we can wipe out the Marxist rebels."

"Suppose the president has to request more money for military aid for El Salvador?"

"Then we'll certify that there has been progress made in human rights and land reform."

"How?"

"Our ambassador down there will provide us with the evidence. Suppose he can't?"

"Then we'll replace him with one who can."

"Will Congress buy the evidence?"

"They will if we can prove the Soviets are behind the human rights and land reform policies in El Salvador."

"How can you prove that?"

"By saying it. It's our word against the Kremlin's."

"Is it safe to say we're powerless to do anything to pressure the right in El Salvador to ease up on the people?"

"Our policy is that we have tremendous power to bring about the needed reforms and we are prepared to use it if they don't see how counterproductive their methods are."

"And the truth?"

"I can't tell you the truth. It's against State Department policy."

'Silkwood'—True and False

A Dramatic Film on a Nuclear 'Coverup' Goes Astray on the Facts

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—One night while driving to a rendezvous with a reporter, Karen Silkwood veered off a lonely stretch of Oklahoma highway and hit a concrete culvert at about 45 miles an hour. She was 28 years old. Her death in 1974 — as subsequently told in books, articles, plays and now a motion picture — is a tale of nuclear martyrdom in which her employer is a key suspect. She allegedly had documents, never found, that would have embarrassed her employer, the Kerr-McGee Corp., a rich, powerful energy-based conglomerate that ran a factory near Crescent, Oklahoma, for fabricating nuclear fuel out of plutonium, one of the world's most deadly poisons.

In "Silkwood," Meryl Streep plays a redneck turned union activist who swears a lot, sleeps around, and pops pills in the course of her quest to expose Kerr-McGee's evil ways.

The film poses one dark question after another: Did Kerr-McGee cover up flaws in plutonium fuel rods? Could such flaws cause a federally financed breeder reactor in Washington state to blow up and kill millions of people? Did Silkwood uncover falsified records? Was she forced off the highway that fatal night?

The film hints at terrifying answers adduced to a subtle indictment of Kerr-McGee. But the movie's omissions overlook ambiguities in the Silkwood case as well as the technical realities of breeder reactors.

Beyond doubt, Kerr-McGee's factory was a hellish place to work. Between 1970 and 1975 there were 574 reported exposures to plutonium. During a congressional investigation, Dr. Karl Morgan, a former health physicist at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, said he had never seen a factory so poorly run.

The movie shows instances when Silkwood was scrubbed down in the factory after contamination and depicts the piece by piece dismantling of the interior of her home after it was found to be contaminated.

Although an appeal is pending, a jury awarded her estate \$10.5 million in damages. A little more than a year after her death, the factory was closed. Kerr-McGee said the government and Westinghouse-Hanford, which managed the reactor in Washington state, did not renew its contract for financial reasons. Other accounts said that the poor quality of the fuel rods was the reason, an assertion both Westinghouse and Kerr-McGee denied.

Kerr-McGee had gone out of its way to downplay the dangers, its health manual saying in capital letters: "RADIATION IS SAFE." That is a terrible half-truth. Although radiation from plutonium is easily stopped by a piece of tissue paper or, in humans, by the outer layer of skin once the metal enters the body through the nose or mouth it fires a continuous barrage of subatomic "bullets" into soft tissues, wreaking havoc with cellular machinery. In a lung, a speck of plutonium is widely thought to be able to cause cancer.

Silkwood, a straight-A student in high school who dreamed of a career as a medical technologist, soaked up these dreary facts and tried to rally her peers, lovers and friends to the danger.

The film shows this vividly. Thelma, a wiggly grandmother-type played by Studie Bond, is contaminated by plutonium and scrubbed down in a shower. Karen later warns Thelma to get a nasal smear to test whether plutonium has entered her lungs, a precaution overlooked by the company's "health officer" who boasts a degree in veterinary science.

But from this believable start, the film descends into pseudo-scientific melodrama. Karen catches a sinister supervisor, played by Craig T. Nelson, tampering with negatives, apparently covering up evidence of faulty fuel rods in real life. Investigations by the Atomic Energy Commission revealed he was touching up dust spots, saving himself the bother of having to retake photos.

Nonetheless, the film's conspiratorial pace quickens as union officials tell Karen this deception could touch off disaster. "With ordinary nuclear power plants you can have a meltdown and poisonous gas and dead people, but that's nothing compared to what might go wrong with breeders," says an official in hushed tones. "You put one of your defective fuel rods into a breeder reactor, for all we know the whole state could be wiped out."

Technically this is pure fiction. The fear is that leaked plutonium could somehow fall into a pile and explode. But according to Daniel E. Simpson, a vice president at Westinghouse-Hanford, the company that runs the Washington state reactor: "The effect of the failure of a faulty fuel rod is essentially nil. Even a number of failures could never cause criticality." The point at which a pile of plutonium has grown large enough to start a chain reaction.

Moreover, as Kerr-McGee officials knew, all fuel rods upon delivery in Washington underwent scrutiny with equipment far more sensitive than that in Oklahoma. To date, according to Westinghouse officials, about 25,000 eight-foot-long fuel rods have been subjected to white-hot temperature testing at the core of the reactor. Not one has ruptured.

The movie blunders most at its close, when Silkwood goes off to meet a New York Times reporter. We see her with a fat folder, apparently thick with incriminating papers. The myth, repeated in a written statement at the end of the movie, is that documents were never found. This is wrong. Lots of documents were found — but they in no way substantiated Silkwood's charges that the company was doctoring evidence of faulty fuel rods.

And who was behind the ominous headlights that forced her off the highway? Despite the film's hints, evidence adduced in the course of subsequent litigation suggests the culprit was anything but Kerr-McGee. Counter-vailing belief has it that damage to Silkwood's bumper was done by the car of a mysterious killer. But according to the wrecker crew, it could have easily been to the facts.

[Reviewing the film in The New York Times, Vincent Canby wrote that "Mike Nichols has directed a precisely visualized, highly emotion melodrama that's going to raise a lot of hackles."



Meryl Streep in film, and Karen Silkwood (inset).

done in the rough job of pulling her car from the culvert.

The film, in a nod to the possibility of self-destruction, notes at its end that "an autopsy revealed that Karen's stomach held more Quaaludes waiting to dissolve, and that the police officer who first investigated the accident, before getting the results of the autopsy, theorized she probably had fallen asleep at the wheel."

In short, the evidence in the Silkwood case suggests that Karen was not a nuclear Joan of Arc but an activist outraged by terrible working conditions who mistook a technician's shortcut for corporate cover-up and eventually became a victim of her own infatuation with drugs. That tale, while not very seductive, at least makes for a good story.

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PEOPLE

Pair of U.S. Canoists End a 3½ Year Paddle

Two canoeists who paddled 28,043 miles during 3½ years of travel that touched Alaska, the Florida peninsula and Maine can home Thursday to a riverside celebration in Lansing, Michigan. "This accomplished what I wanted," said 61-year-old Verlen Krueger, sitting in his one-person canoe docked at a Grand River boat walk. "I saw the continent, I'm very happy and satisfied." Krueger, who made his living as a plumber and heating contractor, was accompanied on his journey by Steve Landick, 31, a plumber and veteran of a Navy underwater demolition team. The men, both from Lansing, paddled up the Grand River in sub-freezing weather accompanied by seven other canoeists that had traveled downstream to meet them. As they reached Lansing's Riverfront Park, a crowd of 300 cheered. The trip began April 29, 1980, when Krueger and Landick put their canoe in at the source of the Missouri River in Red Rock, Montana.

Dressed in his military fatigues, 8-year-old Earl Underwood watched with fascination as a U.S. Army bomb squad invaded his yard in Oxford, Alabama, and confiscated a live bomb he had been playing with for four years. Earl's mother, Barbara Underwood, said she discovered that her son's "toy" was real when she saw a newspaper photograph of a similar object. He had been dragging his bomb out of the family garage for the last four years, she said. The 25-pound object, on which the word "BOMB" was written, was identified Wednesday night as a BDU-3 practice bomb by a squad from nearby Fort McClellan. Mrs. Underwood said Earl was fascinated by the device, which was found in a storage area at their house when they moved in four years ago.

Bob Hope, renewing a tradition he began in World War II, will entertain American troops abroad during the holiday season. This time, marines of the peacekeeping force in Lebanon will see the shows on a ship offshore. Hope's entourage will include the actress Brooke Shields and wife Hayek, the current Miss USA. Hope, now 80, first entertained servicemen abroad in 1941. His last Christmas tour was to Vietnam in 1972.

Tie for Film Award

United Press International

NEW YORK—"Terms of Endearment," a tragicomedy about a mother-daughter relationship, and "Betrayal," a British film about London sophisitutes, shared the National Board of Review's best movie of 1983 title.

SEASON'S GREETINGS

MC AND A HINY TO ALL. Bill and Diane, Fallon Peabody, Chairman, 1983.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

On the Move
After Age 60

Elderly Americans are pulling up roots and moving to other states in dramatically increasing numbers, according to a major, still-unfinished government study. From 1970 to 1980 almost 1.67 million Americans over age 60 migrated to other states, nearly half going to Florida, California, Arizona, Texas and New Jersey. Although the elderly have moved to sunnier climates for years, one researcher, Dr. Charles F. Longino Jr., says the new study shows a "staggering increase" with major implications for social policy, service industries, housing and land values.

"These mobile elderly have more money, are better-educated and are more comfortable about the idea of moving than any previous group of retirees in history," said Dr. Longino, a gerontologist and director of the Center for Social Research in Aging at the University of Miami. "We suspect that they are moving primarily to improve their lifestyle."

Based on census data, the review of migration among the aging from 1960 to 1980 is among the most ambitious studies of mobility patterns ever undertaken. The National Institute of Aging, a division of the National Institutes of Health, is underwriting the project, which is expected to be completed next August.

Home Computers
For the Stocking

Their prices are down, and millions of Americans are lured by their uses and fears that their children will be deprived without them. Home computers are selling in numbers beyond even the most optimistic predictions, and The New York Times calls 1983 "the year in which the home computer will join the television and the bicycle under the Christmas tree."

Future Computing Inc., a market forecasting company, expects 2.5 million home computers to be sold this year, twice as many as in 1982. "Last year computers were few, unique and expensive," said Egil Jolliuken, the company's president. "This year they're cheap, and they have become 'the gift.'

In addition to the general effects of a bruising price war, Texas Instruments decision to drop its 99-4A computer brought record low prices on that model: \$49 in some stores, compared to \$1,100 four years ago. "In today's economy, it's nearly a stocking stuffer at \$50," David Lawrence, computer analyst at Montgomery Securities in San Francisco, said of the 99-4A.

Home-Grown Caviar
Luring Gourmets

U.S. caviar prices are at their lowest levels in six years, and some gourmet retail stores are selling caviar at cost or below, as a loss leader. Caviar selling for less than \$80 a pound (454 grams), most of it produced in the United States, has cornered much of the market, outselling 6 to 1 caviar from Iran and the Soviet Union, which costs about twice as much.

Still, import prices have fallen as well, with the resumption of steady supplies from Iran and ample quantities from the Soviet Union. The wholesale price of the most expensive caviar

is, from the beluga sturgeon, has dropped to a six-year low of \$180 a pound from \$275 in 1982. Retailers charged as much as \$400 last year for a standard 14-ounce tin of beluga. Now the price is \$145 to \$195.

John P. Roberts, president of Romanoff Caviar Co., one of the largest caviar importers in the United States, said retailers sold more than 660,000 pounds of caviar last year, up from about 210,000 pounds six years ago. The Iranians' and Russians' share of the U.S. market shows a "staggering increase" with major implications for social policy, service industries, housing and land values.

"These mobile elderly have more money, are better-educated and are more comfortable about the idea of moving than any previous group of retirees in history," said Dr. Longino, a gerontologist and director of the Center for Social Research in Aging at the University of Miami. "We suspect that they are moving primarily to improve their lifestyle."

Based on census data, the review of migration among the aging from 1960 to 1980 is among the most ambitious studies of mobility patterns ever undertaken. The National Institute of Aging, a division of the National Institutes of Health, is underwriting the project, which is expected to be completed next August.

Ads by Celebrities
Make Little Dent

Although celebrities plug many products and services in print and broadcast advertising, they have little influence with the buying public, according to the trade journal Advertising Age. The magazine based that conclusion on the results of a telephone poll of 1,250 adults conducted by a Nebraska research organization. Almost two-thirds of the respondents said they did not believe that celebrities actually used the goods or services they endorsed.

Bill Cosby emerged as the most memorable of the entertainers, sports figures and others who make advertisements. Asked which of the celebrity ads they had seen or heard in the last month came to their minds first, the largest number, 105, cited ads featuring Mr. Cosby, who plugs Coca-Cola, Jell-O dessert and Texas Instruments products. Lee Iacocca, the Chrysler Corp. chairman, followed with 56 mentions.

Conservation Pays
But Costs Heat Up

Responding to high energy costs, Americans have insulated their houses, bought more efficient heaters and appliances and learned to live with colder houses in the winter, the Energy Department's Energy Information Administration reports. Energy bills, however, keep going up.

The average household's energy consumption for heating, cooling and electricity went down 17 percent between 1978 and 1981, though 1981 was a colder year than 1978. The agency said. But the average home's monthly energy bills rose about \$300 in the same period, to \$1,022, said the agency's administrator, J. Erich Ewer.

Mr. Ewer noted that in 1973, the year of the Arab oil embargo that sent oil prices soaring, 85 percent of U.S. houses were heated to more than 70 degrees Fahrenheit (22 centigrade). By 1981, only half the homes had thermostats set at more than 70 degrees.

Mondale Finishes Year
Of Early Campaigning
With Substantial Lead

By Bill Peterson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For the Vice President Walter F. Mondale will go into 1984 with a commanding lead over his seven rivals for the Democratic presidential nomination, according to recent surveys of public opinion and party leaders.

The surveys, taken near the end of a year of campaigning, indicate that Mr. Mondale holds a widening lead over Senator John Glenn of Ohio, his closest challenger, and that there has been little recent movement among other contenders.

The indicators include public opinion polls by The Washington Post-ABC News and the George Gallup organization, a survey of Democratic Party leaders by the National Journal magazine and interviews with campaign strategists.

Mr. Mondale's showing has won him new respect from President Ronald Reagan's re-election campaign, and Reagan strategists say they believe that he is likely to win the Democratic nomination.

Americans
See Recovery
As Temporary

By David Treadwell
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — A majority of Americans responding to a Los Angeles Times Poll are convinced that the United States is in the midst of an economic recovery, but most of them believe that the improvement is only temporary and will not lead to long-term prosperity.

The nationwide telephone survey of 1,988 adults, taken from Dec. 10 to 15, one year after the recession was at its worst, also showed that most Americans believe unemployment to be the No. 1 threat to the recovery.

But respondents said that the greatest economic dangers to them personally are a surge in the inflation rate and higher taxes.

Almost half the respondents said they felt that a balanced budget alone would bring about economic prosperity or would be the most important factor in accomplishing it.

The prevailing view, held by 42 percent of those surveyed, is that the economy is in a period of temporary improvement that will not really solve the nation's long-term economic problems.

Only 30 percent believe the economy is in a period of long-term growth that will lead to prosperity. At the other extreme, 24 percent said there was no real economic recovery taking place or that the economy may even be getting worse.

Republicans were most likely to take the view that the economy is in a period of long-term growth leading to prosperity, with 52 percent saying that. The view that there was no recovery was strongest among blacks, 49 percent, and poor people, 40 percent.

Supreme Soviet Poll Date Set

By The Associated Press
MOSCOW — The Soviet Union will hold elections on March 4 for the 1,500-member Supreme Soviet, or parliament, the official Tass news agency said Saturday.

"I thought for awhile I'd rather face Fritz [Mondale] than Glenn," said Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada, the general chairman of the Republican Party and head of Mr. Reagan's campaign, said in an interview last week. "But now, I look at the organization Mondale has and the political coalition he has put together and how successful he's been, and I'm not so sure."

Pollsters caution that the electorate has been extremely volatile all year and that Mr. Mondale's current standing merely reflects the results of preliminary campaigning. Voting will not start until late February with the Iowa party caucuses and the New Hampshire primary.

But the polls have left a clear impression in the political community. The Gallup poll, taken Nov. 18-21 and released Sunday, showed Mr. Mondale with a 47-percent to 19-percent lead over Mr. Glenn. The 28-percentage-point advantage was the largest recorded in six Gallup surveys this year. As recently as late October, Mr. Mondale led by only 11 points, 34 percent to 23 percent.

The Washington Post-ABC poll, taken Dec. 9-13 and reported at the end of last week, found Mr. Mondale leading Mr. Glenn 49 percent to 23 percent, with the rest of the field far behind. In addition, the survey found Mr. Mondale running stronger than Mr. Glenn against Ronald Reagan's re-election campaign, and Reagan strategists say they believe that he is likely to win the Democratic nomination.

Mr. Walker said Treasury officials had met with casino owners as part of a study of the currency act, which has been used to identify narcotics dealers moving large amounts of cash through banks.

"We want to bring casinos under the umbrella of this act," Mr. Walker said, "and we can do so without congressional action. The government has a legitimate interest in knowing of individuals who have large amounts of cash, which is the indispensable tool of the drug trade."

The proposed rules would classify gambling casinos as "financial institutions" under the federal Currency and Foreign Transactions Reporting Act. As such, Treasury officials said, casinos would have to file reports identifying any customer who deposited or withdrew \$10,000 or more in cash.

Drug traffickers have repeatedly used casinos to exchange hundreds of thousands of dollars, often buying chips with small bills and redeeming them for bills of larger, more convenient denominations, according to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury John M. Walker Jr.

The proposed rules have upset some casino owners, and Senator Paul Laxalt, a Republican from Nevada, one of the two states where casino gambling is legal, has sought to delay their being put into effect.

"I'm certainly not going to be in a position of protecting drug-money launderers," Mr. Laxalt said.



PHILIPPINE RALLY — A demonstrator burns a portrait of Imelda R. Marcos, wife of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, at Manila's Rustan department store. Protesters said the store owners were close to the regime.

U.S. Proposing Casinos
Name Big Cash Gamblers

By Robert L. Jackson
Los Angeles Times Service

"But the message I get uniformly" in Nevada is "that the proposed new rules are not justified and could impair the casino business. Owners say it would hurt them substantially by frightening away customers."

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Besides talking to persons who said they were victims of brutal treatment by security authorities to Manila, members of the group visited rural areas of Luzon, cities and towns on the large southern island of Mindanao, and Samar, Leyte, Cebu and Negros in the Visayan Islands of the central Philippines. Wherever they went, they heard in a group interview, they heard similar charges that the authorities had denied basic rights.

Requests by team members for interviews with the minister of national defense, Juan Ponce Enrile, and the minister of justice, Ricardo C. Puno, were unsuccessful, they said. But they did have a meeting

U.S. Group Finds Abuses
Of Rights in Philippines,
Accuses Regime of Role

By Robert Trumbull
New York Times Service

MANILA — An American group that came here three weeks ago to investigate human rights conditions in the Philippines found a "continuing pattern" of abuse, much of it attributable to agents of President Ferdinand E. Marcos's government, the group says.

The three-member investigating team left for the United States Saturday with notebooks that were said to contain first-hand accounts of torture and other abuses in detention camps, along with scores of unsolved murders attributed to government security forces.

The team members found what appeared to be a uniform practice by the military of harassing, with arrests or threats, members of the clergy, religious lay workers and volunteers engaged in rural projects.

The findings will be the basis of a report to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American College of Physicians, the American Public Health Association, the American Nurses Association and the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Science, which jointly sponsored the survey.

The team members are Dr. John Fine, president of the American Committee for Human Rights; Dr. Robert S. Lawrence, director of the Harvard Medical School's Division of Primary Care, and Eric Stover of the Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The team's general conclusion was that "there has been a continuing pattern of gross violations of really very basic human rights, much of it induced by agents of the state."

The group had made formal requests for assistance in its investigation. But the members proceeded on their own after officials in Manila had ignored the request. They visited seven military detention camps and spoke to local commanders, other government workers, members of the clergy and citizens.

In his remarks, which were reported by local television, Mr. Marcos added that the Communist document "which fell into the hands of government authorities," had referred to the existence of such a plot.

His remarks, which were reported by local television, Mr. Marcos added that the Communist document had described "the clergy-bourgeois clique trying to take over political power." He said the party had asked that its members not to participate in or "do anything to do with" the alleged plot.

Mr. Marcos said authorities were still investigating the document. He gave no further details.

The charge came amid continued protests against the Marcos government over the assassination on Aug. 21 of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., an opposition leader who, the government says, was murdered by a man with Communist ties. The middle class has been among the main groups to challenge this claim in demonstrations, and the Roman Catholic archbishop of Manila, Cardinal Jaime L. Sin, has urged Mr. Marcos to seek national reconciliation or face upheaval.

By Milton R. Benjamin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission plans to recommend to Congress Monday that it eliminate the \$570-million limit on the liability of power companies for damages resulting from an accident at an atomic power plant, it has been learned.

The commission, in urging that there be no limit to the public's right to compensation for injuries and damages caused by a nuclear accident, said the present law unfairly shifts the risk of losses from

billions of dollars in injury and damage claims.

But the final report says, "There remains a very low probability of a very high-consequence accident that could result in public liability claims well in excess of the present amount" of available insurance.

As a result, the commission will recommend that Congress "substitute an annual limitation" for the present absolute ceiling on liability for accidents.

It will propose that Congress amend the law to permit all utilities operating nuclear power plants to be assessed "\$10 million per reactor, per incident, per year" until all claims resulting from any major nuclear accident are paid.

With 82 atomic plants now in operation, this would mean that the insurance pool available to pay accident claims would be about \$820 million a year. The total would increase to more than \$1 billion a year as reactors nearing completion begin generating power.

This pool would replace the current fund of \$570 million, which consists of \$160 million in private insurance that would be supplemented with \$410 million raised through a one-time assessment on utilities of \$3 million per reactor in case of an accident.

The current law provides that if damages exceed the \$570-million limit, further payments would require action by Congress.

The only accident that caused the Price-Anderson Act to be invoked was in 1979, when families with pregnant women and pre-school-age children were evacuated from a five-mile (eight-kilometer) area around the Three Mile Island nuclear plant in Middletown, Pennsylvania. A total of \$28 million was paid from the insurance pool as a result of that accident, which was caused by a failure in the cooling system of one of the reactors.

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Car Hurts 43 on Fifth Avenue

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A car侧面 swerved by another mounted a crowded Fifth Avenue sidewalk in midtown Manhattan Saturday and plowed through throngs of holiday shoppers along two blocks, police said. No one was killed, but at least 43 persons were injured, three of them seriously.

Mr. Simon said in releasing the congressional report Saturday that "veterans deserve complete and accurate information about the health effects that can stem from their service under these conditions and the Pentagon-funded evaluation [the council's study] is a disservice to that obligation."

The earlier study, funded by the Defense Nuclear Agency, a branch

of the Department of Defense, was sharply criticized by the National Association of Atomic Veterans, a group that says it represents the interests of former U.S. occupation troops in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

A council committee headed by the Veterans Administration physician, Victor Herbert, said it had confirmed nine cases of multiple myeloma among 1,187 veterans who answered a Department of Defense hot line or a survey of the atomic veterans group. It did not look beyond those groups for other veterans.

"This number is smaller than would be expected," the council report said.

Gail Porter, a representative of the National Academy of Sciences, declined immediate comment on the criticisms by the Office of Technology Assessment, saying the academy would first have to study the report.

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U.S. May Have Misjudged Soviet Arms Talks, Officials Say

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration may have miscalculated Soviet determination to build up nuclear weapons and delay resumption of arms talks in response to U.S. medium-range missile deployments in Europe, according to some senior officials and foreign diplomats involved in the negotiations.

The administration is uncertain about its next move, according to these sources. Instead, Washington is waiting to see what the Soviet Union does after its refusal to set dates for resuming strategic, medium-range and European conventional arms talks because of the first U.S. deployments of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

Opinions vary, however, on how soon or whether the Russians will return to the negotiating table while they begin to implement their military response to the new U.S. medium-range missiles.

Faced with the Soviet walkouts at Geneva and Vienna, a few officials say that they may have underestimated Moscow's response to the new U.S. missiles, particularly the Pershings, which can hit targets inside Russia within 12 minutes.

One key Reagan administration official, who said that the first deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe

would force the Russians to negotiate seriously, believes that the Soviet Union will begin a major buildup of nuclear missiles in Europe and near the U.S. mainland before returning to arms control negotiations.

"We may be in for a new round in the arms race," a top Pentagon official said. "The Russians know that we are limited to 572 new missiles in Europe and they are going to triple that amount of warheads."

The U.S. negotiator at the medium-range missile talks, Paul H. Nitze, believed that the Russians would compromise if the NATO alliance stood firm and deployment became inevitable.

During the final round of talks, Mr. Nitze, in an exploratory move, raised the controversial "walk-in-the-woods" package while searching for some basis for negotiation.

Under the July 1982 proposals, which both nations rejected, U.S. and Soviet forces would be limited to 200 medium-range nuclear delivery systems in Europe, of which only 75 could be missile launchers. Within those limits, the United States would only be allowed cruise missiles, eliminating the Pershing-2s, which are ballistic missiles.

However, according to an analysis of the negotiations recently released by the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Mr. Nitze's Soviet counterpart,

A. Kvitsinsky, responded in November that even if proposed by the United States, Moscow would reject the package in its entirety.

Despite public rhetoric in Moscow and Washington, the 48-page ACDA report shows that both sides made significant concessions.

West European diplomats and some U.S. officials say that, if the Russians had proposed reducing their SS-20 missiles in Europe below 100 while the United States had no missiles deployed there, pressure for such a deal might have developed within the alliance.

The final Soviet offer, to drop their SS-20s, which carry triple warheads, to 120 in Europe if the United States deployed no missiles there, was unacceptable, as was the revised U.S. position setting a limit of 420 warheads for both sides, which would have allowed 140 SS-20s. Negotiations failed because the basic Soviet position was that no U.S. missiles should be permitted in Europe.

Soviet diplomats in Washington say it will be a long time before the strategic nuclear arms talks resume. If they do, they say, it has been made clear that they will incorporate the new Pershing and cruise missiles into their calculations of the U.S. strategic force.

Moscow is not interested in doing anything that will help President Ronald Reagan's re-election, several diplomats reported, and it believes that returning to negotiations or taking part in a summit meeting next

year would serve Mr. Reagan's political purposes.

One Soviet aide said recently that he expected higher military spending in the coming years to be decided later this month at a meeting of the ruling Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee.

At a news conference in Moscow on Dec. 5, the Soviet chief of the general staff, Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov, said that "enhanced-range operational-tactical missiles" would be placed in East Germany and the Soviet Union "to neutralize the advantage which the U.S. hopes to achieve with the short flight time of Pershing-2 missiles."

In addition, "appropriate Soviet systems in the ocean areas and seas adjacent to the territory of the United States" would be deployed, he said. Most speculation on such systems has focused on a new Soviet long-range submarine- or ship-launched cruise missile. But Marshal Ogarkov cautioned, "I would like to add that the possibilities of our armed forces are far from limited to missiles alone."

Though the reference was not clarified, the Russians are known to be nearing final development of their new intercontinental Blackjack bomber, which could be armed with air-launched cruise missiles. These could fly, at great cost, near U.S. borders, giving the Russians a highly visible nuclear system with a short flight time to targets.

WORLD BRIEFS

Moscow Carries Out Police Shake-Up

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The criminal investigation department of the Moscow police force is in the middle of an organizational shake-up to boost its crime-fighting efficiency and improve its public image, its new boss said Sunday.

Vyacheslav Kotov, 44, newly appointed head of the department, told the government newspaper, Izvestia, "The time has vanished in Moscow, as throughout our country, when armed gangs terrorized the population." But he added that incidents of crime in the Soviet Union were still substantial.

Since Vitaly Fedoruk, a former KGB chief, took over as minister of the interior earlier this year, major cleanups of most branches of the police have taken place. Mr. Kotov said a recent success of the police had been the arrest of the murderer of a retired vice admiral. He gave no details of the case.

N. Korea Reveals Seizure of Japan Ship

TOKYO (UPI) — North Korea has announced that it seized a Japanese cargo ship for spying and threatened Japan with "grave consequences" unless a possible North Korean defector was returned home.

North Korean authorities at Nampo port, 40 miles (64.5 kilometers) south of Pyongyang, seized the 234-ton No. 18 Fujisan Maru and its five-man crew Thursday, apparently in retaliation for taking a North Korean seafarers to Japan in September, the ship's Japanese owners said.

In its first report on the seizure, the North Korean news agency said Saturday that both the captain and the chief engineer of the Fujisan Maru had "confessed" that the ship had "systematically" engaged in espionage. The Osaka-based Fuji Steamship Co., owners of the ship, denied the charges.

Press Unit Notes Decline in Freedom

LONDON (AP) — Press freedom is deteriorating sharply around the world, and free speech is respected on only a small part of the globe, according to the International Press Institute's annual review of 86 countries.

Commenting on the annual report of the media watchdog group published Saturday, the IPI director, Peter Gallinier, said that the institute estimates that only about 24 countries, mainly Western, still have a free press able to criticize the government and give prominence to opposition views.

But the report criticized President Ronald Reagan's administration for continuing what it called "an assault on freedom of information in 1983." The report cited a March 11 order by Mr. Reagan aimed at curbing leaks of classified information and proposals to widen data exempted from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act.

Walesa Relieved by Low Rally Turnout

WARSAW (UPI) — Lech Walesa, the leader of the banned Solidarity union, has said that Polish workers showed "common sense" in refusing to heed a call to attend nationwide demonstrations last Friday.

"We are fighting in a peaceful way," Mr. Walesa said Saturday in a telephone interview from his home in Gdansk. "We can't permit our people to be beaten or maimed." Mr. Walesa criticized the union's clandestine leadership, known as the Temporary Coordinating Committee, or TKK, for its calls for the rallies.

"It was the TKK that announced this call," Mr. Walesa said. "If it had been me, I would have said the workers should have waited until police disappeared from the streets." Police were deployed in huge numbers to prevent Poles from joining the rallies called to mourn protesters killed under martial law two years ago. A major demonstration was reported only in the southwestern city of Wroclaw, where police used water cannons to disperse Solidarity supporters.

O'Neill Appoints 2 to U.S. Rights Panel

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Speaker of the House Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. has appointed Mary Frances Berry, a professor of history and law at Howard University, and Robert A. Destro, an assistant professor of law at Catholic University, to the newly reconstituted United States Commission on Civil Rights, clearing the way for the eight-member agency to start work.

Until she was dismissed by President Ronald Reagan in October, Miss Berry was a member of the old commission, which frequently criticized Mr. Reagan's civil rights policies. A law adopted last month that provides for the president and Congress each to name four commission members was intended to resolve a dispute over Mr. Reagan's power to dismiss commissioners.

"Busing and quotas will be on the agenda for re-examination," said Linda Chavez, the agency's staff director. On the new commission, "there is a majority of five for the president's position" against the use of busing to remedy school segregation and against the use of quotas to promote the hiring of women and members of minority groups, she said.

Spanish Communists Re-elect Iglesias

MADRID (UPI) — Gerardo Iglesias was re-elected as secretary-general of the Spanish Communist Party on Sunday, as his moderate supporters beat back a challenge from the orthodox wing of the party, quelling the comeback hopes of the former party leader, Santiago Carrillo.

Mr. Iglesias, 38, became secretary-general a year ago when Mr. Carrillo, 68, resigned the post following the party's poor showing in the October 1982 elections.

The 79 delegates, voting at the end of the five-day convention, elected a 110-member central committee dominated by Iglesias backers. The committee then re-elected Mr. Iglesias to a full three-year term by a majority of 69 votes.

China Announces New Oil Reserves

BEIJING (Reuters) — A 5,000 square-kilometer (1,950 square-mile) zone bearing rich oil and gas reserves has been discovered at the Karamay oil field in the Xinjiang region of northwestern China, the Hsinhua news agency said Sunday.

The overthrust was found following an earlier discovery of a 100 square-kilometer oil-bearing zone, it added. More than 700 oil wells have been sunk at Karamay since 1981 and 600 more will be drilled over the next two years, the agency said.

Amsterdam Sex-Club Fire Kills 13

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — A former employee of a sex-club complex has been charged with arson after a fire at the building killed at least 13 persons and injured about 25, according to Amsterdam police. They said three men, all Israeli, were arrested in connection with the fire, but only one was charged with arson.

When the fire started Friday night, 100 to 200 people were in the building, one of the biggest complexes housing sex clubs, fitness rooms and gambling places in the center of the city's red-light district, police said Saturday. Most of the people who were injured jumped from windows. Four were hospitalized, police said.

They said the 36-year-old arson suspect ran into the building shooting a pistol and spreading gasoline around. The man, who was not identified, apparently was upset because he had been asked several times to leave the complex, police said.

Smyslov Beats Ribli in Chess Semifinal

LONDON (Combined Dispatches) — Vassily Smyslov, 62, of the Soviet Union has won his semifinal match of the world chess championship and will face another Russian, Gary Kasparov, 20, for the right to challenge the world champion, Anatoly Karpov, also of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Smyslov won Saturday, when Zoltan Ribli of Hungary agreed to a draw. This gave Mr. Smyslov the half-point needed to win the 12-game match by 6½ points to 4½. Mr. Smyslov had three victories, seven draws and one defeat in the semifinal. The two players agreed to a draw after Mr. Ribli made his 38th move a few minutes before the permitted five hours of playing time had expired.

Mr. Kasparov reached the challengers' finals Friday night by winning his 11th game against Viktor Korchnoi, a Soviet defector who plays under the Swiss flag. Mr. Smyslov and Mr. Kasparov will meet in March or April to decide the challenger to Mr. Karpov. (AP, UPI)

For the Record

At least four people were killed and seven injured Saturday in a fire in the Hyde House hotel in Manchester, police and fire brigade spokesman said. (UPI)

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece and President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania urged the United States and the Soviet Union to resume talks on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe and renounce new nuclear missile deployments. *Schimia*, the Romanian Communist Party's daily newspaper, reported Sunday. (AP)

Police in smoldering Venice clashed Saturday with about 800 demonstrators calling for Italy to withdraw its 2,100 peacekeeping troops from Lebanon, police said. In Rome about 500 people demonstrated without incident for the withdrawal of the troops and for nuclear disarmament. (UPI)

A Malaysian Airlines jet carrying 247 people crash-landed Sunday in a swampy area near the airport in Subang, Malaysia. Officials said 27 people were slightly injured. The A-300 Airbus encountered turbulence and rain as it approached the airport, said a passenger, who thought the plane had touched down on the runway and then bounced. (UPI)



ROLE REVERSAL — Two men dressed as Santa Claus rob a bank near Melbourne of 7,000 Australian dollars (\$5,970). The one in foreground stuffs a gun in his suit, the other holds a bag containing the money.

10 to Be Tried in Kuwait For Bombing Attacks

The Associated Press

KUWAIT — The Kuwaiti government announced Sunday that nine Iraqis and three Lebanese were involved in plotting and carrying out a wave of bombings last week.

The delegate, Said Rajai Khorsani, appearing on ABC television, said that his government was not involved in the attacks but predicted that the United States would suffer more of them in Lebanon.

"As long as you continue with terrorism, similar attacks are inevitable," he said. He cited the shellings by the battleship New Jersey and bombing raids by U.S. aircraft in Lebanon as examples and charged that Israel acted violently for the United States in Lebanon.

Washington's conciliatory signals, he continued, "are aimed at its allies and the domestic audiences — not at us." Mr. Reagan's goal, he continued, is to break the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty, which would mean the collapse of the strategic arms limitation process. He added, "they are planning to do this by raising the issue of alleged Soviet violations of the SALT-2 treaty."

Another highly placed official said: "We have waited more than two years to come to this conclusion." He explained that Moscow's only option was to mobilize its resources to maintain strategic parity with the United States.

"During the past three years everything has been militarized," this official added. "The Reagan administration taught us that there is only one language that they in Washington understand — the language of military intimidation and arms buildup. Now they are going to get all that back."

Israelis Shell Arafat Forces

(Continued from Page 1)

Ministry confirmed that France will provide an escort of warships Monday to help with the evacuation of Mr. Arafat's forces, The Associated Press reported from New York.

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■ Envoy Predicts More Attacks

Iran's delegate to the United Nations said Sunday that more suicide bombing attacks against U.S. in-

stallations were "inevitable" if the United States continued "terrorizing the people of Lebanon," The Associated Press reported from New York.

The delegate, Said Rajai Khorsani, appearing on ABC television, said that his government was not involved in the attacks but predicted that the United States would suffer more of them in Lebanon.

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■ U.S. Ships Shell Syrians

William Claiborne of The Washington Post reported from Beirut:

U.S. ships fired a barrage of shells Sunday against Syrian anti-aircraft positions in Lebanon's central mountain range after two F-14 Tomcat reconnaissance aircraft were fired upon by the Syrians.

A U.S. spokesman, Major Dennis Brunks of the Marines, said the guided missile cruiser *Ticonderoga* and the destroyer *Tammall* fired 60 rounds from their five-inch guns after the pilots of two reconnaissance aircraft reported that they were under attack from Syrian air defense positions.

The two aircraft, from the U.S. carrier *Independence*, were not hit. Major Brooks said. They returned to the carrier.

It was the second time the *Ticonderoga* and the *Tammall* had opened fire at Syrian-controlled areas of the mountains since the battleship New Jersey fired a barrage of 16-inch shells at the Syrians on Wednesday.

Mr. Nakasone, who is both prime minister and party leader, was hoping for a wide victory that would give him a solid working majority. The number to demonstrate his control, according to a

consensus within the party, would be 270 seats. The returns Sunday night indicated that the Liberal Democrats would fall a bit short of that target.

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Ian Smith Continues to Defy History and Survive

Mugabe Tolerates Outspoken Former Prime Minister, Who Has No Regrets

By Glenn Frankel

Washington Post Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe — The question in Parliament was land policy. The speaker was Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. And the heckler was Ian Smith, the last white prime minister of Rhodesia, whose voice sliced through Mr. Mugabe's sentences like a knife.

"That is not true," barked Mr. Smith, cutting off Mr. Mugabe's claim that under white rule, the black majority had been consigned to the "ard-had" of Zimbabwe's farmland. "That was their choice," Mr. Smith added, interrupting Mr. Mugabe again.

The prime minister, a man not given to excessive tolerance when confronted with anything bordering on disrespect, eyed Mr. Smith oddly and said in even tones, "That is history."

Later, Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Smith said and say, "That's the way Ian Smith is. Had anyone else behaved that way, he would have been put outside."

Nearly four years after he was forced to surrender political power to the black majority, Ian Douglas Smith, 64, still carries on with no regrets. The hair is grayer, the face more gaunt, but the rebel who for-

14 years defied Britain, most of the civilized world and the majority of his own countrymen is unbowed, if not unbent.

"I believe there are certain principles in life you have to stand for, and if I wasn't prepared to do that, then I'd get out," he said in a recent interview. "While I am in, I will do the thing correctly."

Some senior statesmen take pleasure in believing history was on their side. Mr. Smith, it would seem, takes his from knowing he defied history for so long. It took a brutal seven-year civil war and intense diplomatic pressure from the United States and Britain, whom he still accuses of betraying Rhodesia and the cause of "anti-communism," to bring down his government.

"It was a wonderful time to be living as far as Rhodesians were concerned," he said, recalling the days of white rule. "We had the most efficient economy in the world. We did great things, and when we see how things have deteriorated since then, maybe we were right."

Zimbabwe's problems, he is convinced, can be blamed squarely on Mr. Mugabe's government, which he holds responsible for the country's deteriorating economic condi-

tion and for the flight abroad of many skilled whites. His biggest complaint, however, is with what he describes as the government's "abuse of power," the detention without trial, or even after acquittal, of political opponents and the periodic reports of torture by police eager to obtain confessions.

There is some irony in Mr. Smith's complaint, for as government officials are fond of pointing out, the authority for detaining opponents stems from emergency security laws inherited from Mr. Smith's time in power. An estimated 2,000 to 3,000 government opponents were jailed then, some for a decade. Many are now among the highest officials of the present government.

"We were at war then, fighting for our lives, so what else could we do?" said Mr. Smith in justifying those measures. He argues that Zimbabwe is not at war now and that claims by government officials that the detentions are necessary to combat South African-supported subversion are just "a figment of their imagination" that they use to support their opposition."

Mr. Smith says his political party, the all-white Republican Front, has been under steady harassment by the government. He and about

20 supporters were picked up for questioning a year ago on suspicion of holding an illegal political meeting when in fact they were attending an art exhibit. A month later, Mr. Smith's passport was seized and his house searched following a controversial trip to the United States during which he bemoaned the "rapid deterioration" back home. He says some of his papers and diaries still have not been returned.

Then there is always the possibility of jail, which Mr. Smith acknowledged but dismisses by saying, "I never allow myself the luxury of thinking about that," because fear might prevent him from speaking freely. "My family and my friends worry about that; I can't."

Other opposition leaders have faded or disappeared from the scene. Joshua Nkomo, once Mr. Mugabe's main African rival, rarely appears publicly in Parliament, apparently resigned at least for now to political obscurity after five months of self-imposed exile during which he said he feared for his life.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the country's first black prime minister, has been jailed for nearly two months while authorities pursue al-



Ian Smith

legations that he plotted with South Africa against Mr. Mugabe.

Only the plainspoken Mr. Smith seems to have survived intact. Part of the reason, say Mugabe supporters, is because a free Ian Smith is Zimbabwe's best advertisement in the West that its tolerance for dissent remains genuine.

Another reason is that the government is convinced that Mr. Smith's influence among his own people is fading, that he is no longer popular for the majority of whites. His party, which once held all 20 of the white-controlled seats in the 100-member Parliament, now has only nine.

Chinese Press Omission Of Remarks by Hu Stirs Speculation on His Status

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

BEIJING — The selective omission of a key remark by Hu Yaobang in China's official press last week has created confusion around the Chinese Communist Party leader.

Such omissions in the official Chinese press were read in the past for clues of power struggles and career changes under Mao. A few diplomats cautioned against drawing any hasty conclusions about the standing of Mr. Hu, whose career has been closely linked to that of Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader.

Mr. Hu, who has led the party since mid-1981, was quoted last days in the *Worker's Daily* newspaper as giving his first definition of "spiritual pollution" — a code word for unwelcome Western influences that have been the target of a major campaign for nearly two years.

The front-page commentary quoted Mr. Hu as saying, "Spiritual pollution chiefly refers to remarks and works of a very few people in theoretical circles and in the fields of literature and art that are harmful to the building of the four modernizations and to the stability and unity of the country."

The four modernizations refer to the modernization of China's industry, agriculture, science and technology and military.

Mr. Hu's reference to "a very few people" narrowed considerably previous government assessments of the extent of purported contamination from abroad. Another part of the commentary complained that "some people" mistook the import of Western technology and capital as examples of "spiritual pollution."

The commentary was reprinted the next day, Tuesday, in the front page of *Guangming Daily*, another national newspaper. Mr. Hu's definition was omitted, as were other unattributed remarks that appeared to reflect his views.

Some diplomats said they found it equally significant that Mr. Hu's definition of "spiritual pollution" was not published in *People's Daily*, the official organ of the party.

The walk from there into Cambodia is up a path and across a brook, past an abandoned temple, across a narrow river over a rocky footbridge and into a quiet village of scattered bamboo houses and a few larger buildings. It is called Camp No. 1, and the approach to it is unguarded. The border area just south of Aranyaprathet is one of the strongholds of guerrillas loyal to Pol Pot.

The people of the village pay allegiance to Pol Pot, whose rule over Cambodia is said to have resulted in the deaths of at least a million people before its overthrow five years ago. Today his 30,000 or more guerrillas are by far the strongest force opposing the Vietnamese-backed government.

Some 700 who have visited Camp No. 1 say it is a staging area from which guerrillas, based in nearby camps, move out to harry the Vietnamese. It is off limits to the United Nations Border Relief Operation, which supplies food and other necessities to the civilians and Pol Pot camps.

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Hu Yaobang

A Walk Into Cambodia And a Chat With Rebels

By Colin Campbell

New York Times Service

Camp No. 1, he said. "We have 15,000 soldiers here between here and Nong Pru."

Nong Pru is a camp opposite the Thai border village of the same name. It is 13 miles away, and there are several similar camps in between.

Sa Vuth said his camp had no school for children. "They go to Nong Pru," he said. "It's safer."

Sa Vuth also said that Camp No. 1 grew its own food.

"When there isn't enough food," he said, "the government sends us food."

By "government" he meant the leadership of Pol Pot's Communist forces and not the coalition of rebel groups to which they belong and which is headed by Prince Sihanouk.

Sa Vuth said his camp had medical problems as a result of the swamps that stretch for several miles. "This area," he said, "is a dangerous place because of the malaria. We came with medicine, but now we have too little medicine."

What did they hope to gain from their war against the Vietnamese? Sa Vuth conferred briefly with a friend and said: "We will push them back, stage by stage, in small battles. Vietnam does not have enough soldiers to stop us."

Later, Sa Vuth put on his army jacket and black sandals and led the way through the village. More guerrillas were visible than earlier. A group of half a dozen armed men in a wooden pavilion looked as if they had just come in from the forest.

Cambodia's non-Communist insurgents have been warning that the Pol Pot forces, their allies in their common fight against the Vietnamese, are growing in strength and may already number 40,000.

Asked about their guns and ammunition, Sa Vuth said, "We have enough."

14 Die as Turkish House Falls

Reuters

ISTANBUL — Fourteen women were killed and 17 injured Saturday when a house collapsed during wedding celebrations in the central Turkish village of Elmayerdu, the state radio reported Sunday.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(continued from Page 4)

ry, Cyprus has a Greek civilization dating back to 5800 B.C. in the late Neolithic Age, long before the rise of the Ottoman Empire in the 12th century A.D. or of the Turkish Republic, established in 1923.

Like many other countries, Cyprus fell victim to the Ottoman conquerors from 1571 to 1878.

Does Mr. Turulli, by any chance suggest that Turkey has also a claim on other territories — such as Greece, Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Albania, Algeria, Tunisia? But then why not go back further to the original historical frontiers and the western coast of today's Turkey?

HATEM EL-KHALIL, Jeddah.

Cyprus Wasn't Turkey's

In response to "Cyprus Was Turkey's" (Letters, Nov. 24) from Turulli in Bangkok:

Mr. Turulli's letter is a dangerous and provocative distortion of history!

Y. WAKESFIELD, Paris.

Pricing Nuclear Power

Regarding "Nuclear Energy: Dynamic Growth" in the IHT special report "Oil and Energy" (Dec. 8) by Thomas R. Stauffer:

The Press and Marcos

The charge of former Senator Salvador Laurel of the Philippines

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Cold Winter Ahead

The INF talks on missiles in Europe are finished, and the START talks on strategic missiles and the MBFR talks on conventional forces are suspended. Soviet and American fighting forces are engaged in Lebanon and may even be shooting at each other from time to time. The tone of discourse between Moscow and Washington rises, on good days, to a growl. Meanwhile, the word at the White House is that President Reagan has brought about a profound change in Soviet-American relations: He has cracked the Soviets' former presumption of intrinsic flaws in the democratic system and is on the way to showing them they must negotiate an arms control deal.

We hope so. Who does not wish to believe that the evident high tension in Soviet-American relations is transient and superficial, and that a real breakthrough is in the works? Still, the Reagan administration should be able to understand that for many Americans, and for many foreigners, this is an anxious moment—"brittle," a recent Yuri Andropov statement correctly called it. We do not accept the view that the United States is sliding toward war. To reject that view, however, is a pretty pale defense of administration policy.

The president's policy is in trouble. The design and control perceived at the White House are not apparent outside. Mr. Reagan's hard line has yet to produce the results that he expected and his supporters hoped for. Grenada is the only "victory" of Canada bearing his urgent personal concern, told Mr. Reagan last week that his message of strength had got through but his message of peace had not. The administration sees a twist even in careful, friendly statements like that one. It does not

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Argentina: A Bold Start

For eight years, generals and admirals terrorized Argentina with their lawless rule. Now, along with the civilian terrorists who provoked the repression, they are to be legally held to account. Argentina's newly elected president, Raúl Alfonsín, is off to a brave and bold start.

History argues for skepticism. Does not the Latin pendulum regularly swing from exhausted military governments to tiresome civilians? Did not generals four times replace elected Argentine regimes in the last three decades? Why be hopeful this time around?

Because for the first time in four decades a democratic election has failed to give a majority to Peronists who too often subverted democracy. Mr. Alfonsín was the candidate of the Radical Party, Peronism's historic rival. The spell of the legendary Juan Perón and his second wife, Evita, has been weakened.

Also, the new president has moved shrewdly to exploit his mandate. The terrorism will be examined before memory fades. The trials will signify a return to the rule of law, will be fairly directed at both the right and the left and yet will let the military judge its own. The members of the last junta, who arranged for civilian rule, face no charges. And the prosecutions

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Reagan on U.S.-Soviet Strain

I have to point out that, with all this talk about the supposed strain in relations, there is an inference that somehow it is our fault. But we didn't kill Russian citizens by shooting down a civilian airplane. We didn't attempt to conquer an adjacent country to ours. We didn't walk out on negotiations and refuse to give a date for when we would resume. If there is a strain, it has not been caused by us.

I still think we can continue to deal with [the Soviets] and resolve problems between us. The biggest problem we all face is achieving genuine peace in the world. I don't think they want a confrontation any more than we do.

—President Reagan, in an interview in U.S. News and World Report (Washington).

The London Bombers' 'Savages'

Irish republicans give the lie to the sentimental idea, Christian in origin, that in every human soul there lurks somewhere some small flame of decency. The cool barbarians who perpetrated [Saturday's] bombing in London are without that tiny compensation for their existence. They are savages of deepest die, doubtless calmly smiling now as they contemplate on television, from the comfort of some IRA safe house, the bloody and inhuman consequences of their work.

Not the smallest whiff of justification can be assembled for a cause which is capable of inducing such reckless and indiscriminate savagery. The soothing voices which try to "understand" republicanism and get into the mind of the terrorist have been given their answer:

—Brian Michael Jenkins, director of the Rand Research Program on Subnational Conflict, writing in the Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR DEC. 19 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: A More Congenial Tea Party

COLOMBO — Ceylon gave a tea party [on Dec. 18] which was as great a demonstration of Anglo-American friendship as the Boston tea party was evidence of the dissatisfaction of the American colonies with English rule more than a century ago. Leading commercial men of Ceylon presented Rear-Admiral Sperry with ten pounds of tea in a satinwood box, plus five pounds for each officer, and one pound for each man, the total being two tons. In accepting, Admiral Sperry said it was emblematic of the purity of Anglo-American relations. Sir Henry McCallum, Governor of Ceylon, said: "So long as the lion's paw and the eagle's claw meet in firm clasp in mid-ocean, the world's peace is assured."

1933: A Bolivia-Paraguay Accord

MONTEVIDEO — Bolivia and Paraguay were stated officially [on Dec. 18] to have accepted an arbitration agreement for settling the Gran Chaco dispute. In a recent battle, according to Paraguayan claims, the Bolivians were badly routed, with more than 1,000 men killed and the loss of 500 machine-guns and field pieces. Subsequently, the Bolivian government called up several classes of reserves. The Bolivia-Paraguay boundary dispute is a long-standing quarrel. Bolivia claims all the Chaco between the Pilcomayo and Paraguay rivers, whereas Paraguay claims that her neighbor's territory ends at the Paraguay River. Since 1928, both nations have been preparing for armed conflict over this frontier.

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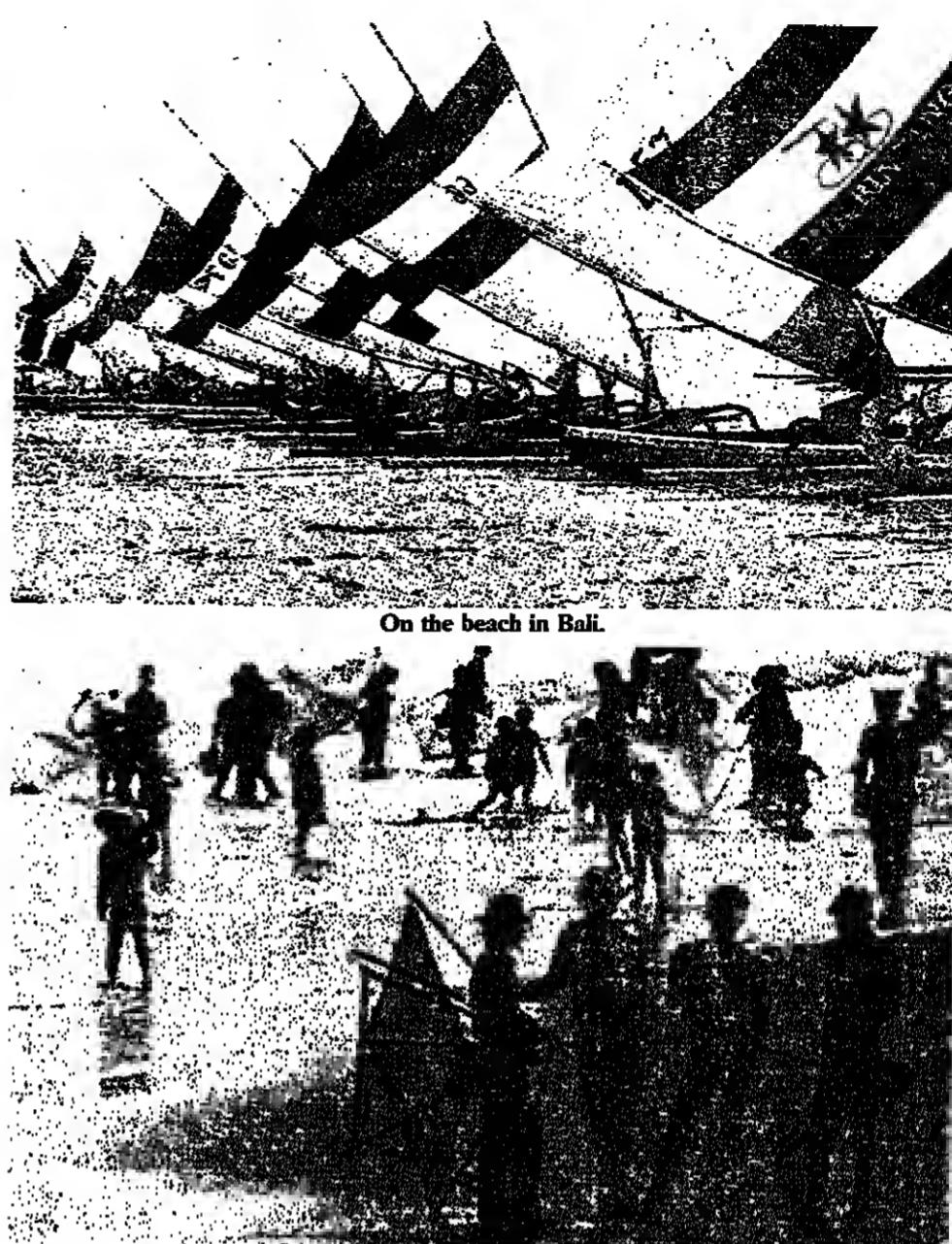
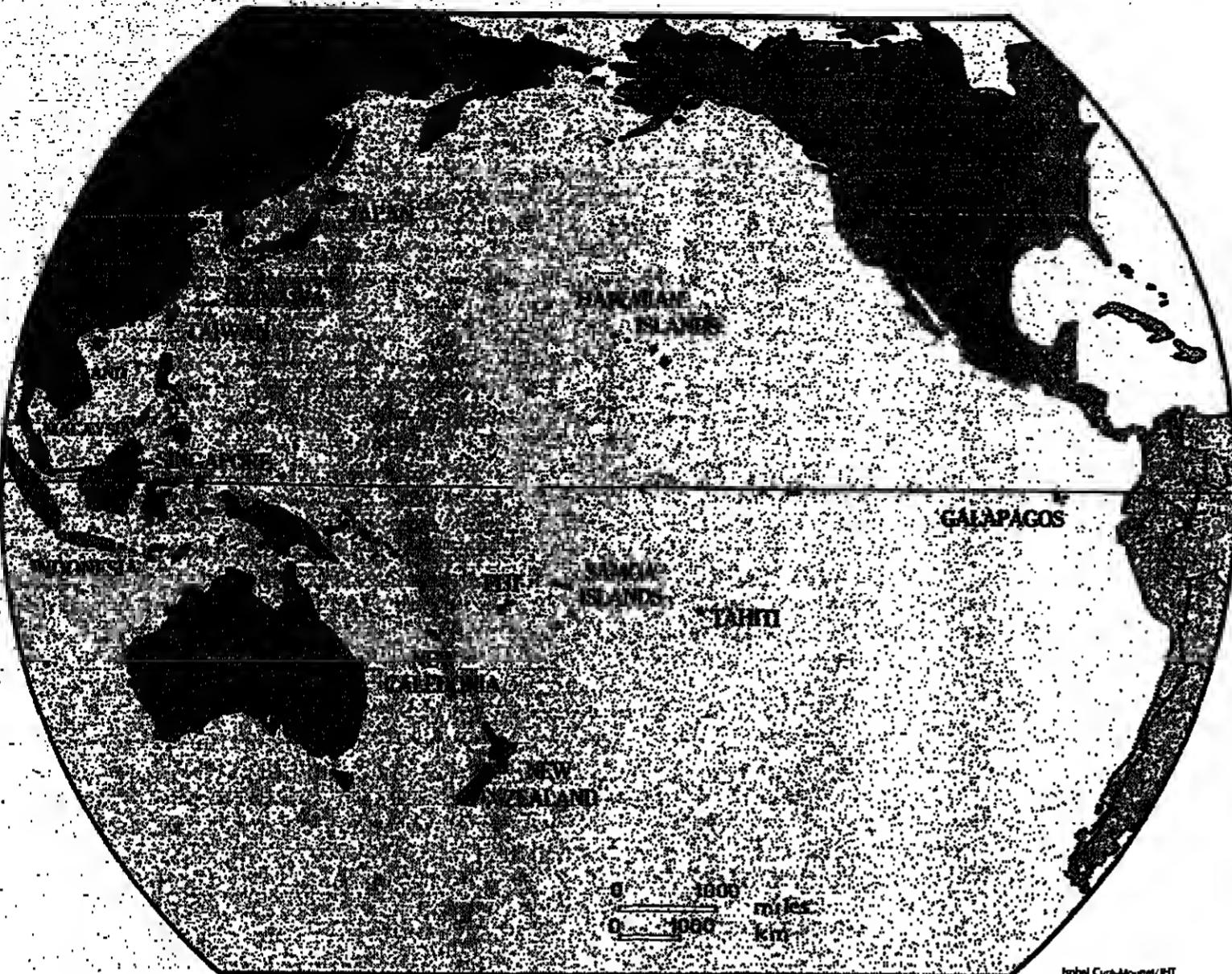
Editor, Africa

THE PACIFIC AREA

A SPECIAL TRAVEL REPORT

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1983

Page 7



Detours on the Bali Route

By Sheila Daniel

JOGLAKARTA, Indonesia — Most visitors to Indonesia go straight to Bali, possibly stopping on their way in Jakarta, the capital. Unfortunately, they usually miss the historically rich and visually breathtaking island of Java, with its haunting ruins, lush valleys and spectacular volcanoes.

Near the south-central Javanese coast is the one-time capital of Jogjakarta, Yogyakarta, as it is called, a center for artists and craftsmen and the birthplace of batik. It is also the "jumping off" point for the unspoiled attractions of central Java.

Foremost among these is Borobudur, the world's largest Buddhist temple, which had the misfortune to be built just as Buddhism was being challenged by successive waves of Hinduism and Islam. Only 25 miles (40 kilometers) to the northwest — less than an hour's drive — this 1,000-year-old monument predates Angkor Wat in Cambodia. Arnold

Toynbee, the British historian, placed it on a par with the Parthenon.

For nearly a thousand years it lay forgotten. Today, it is becoming one of the showplaces of Southeast Asia. Earlier this year, Indonesia celebrated the completion of seven years of elaborate restoration — and the rebirth of Borobudur as the greatest monument to Javanese culture.

The restoration, which was done in conjunction with UNESCO, was the most ambitious archaeological project since the Egyptian temple of Abu Simbel was moved to escape the floodwaters created by the construction of the Aswan high dam.

The four-sided, pyramidal structure, built of volcanic rock, is a religious textbook in stone. It reaches upward in nine successively smaller levels containing 2,700 intricate relief panels that depict the life of Buddha on his way to enlightenment.

The temple is fast becoming popular with

tourists, who may discern a sense of tranquility as they gaze down from the symbolic "heaven" toward the sprawling valley on the east and south, the active volcano of Merapi puffing in the distance, or to a sleeping volcano range in the east.

Borobudur has no match in size, but many people are equally delighted with the Hindu temple complex of Prambanan, about 10 miles east of Jogja. Completed about A.D. 900, it is the tallest ancient shrine in Indonesia, and the design is sharper and more grandiose than that of Borobudur. However, the most astonishing thing about the Prambanan site is that for miles around, scattered across rice paddies and coconut groves, hundreds of small temples and shrines — some Hindu, some Buddhist — rise unexpectedly across the landscape.

The best kept secret in Java, however, is the Dieng plateau, about 75 miles (120 kilometers) from Jogja. (Continued on Next Page)

By Merle Linda Wolin

PALENQUE, Mexico — The magic of a visit to the lost Mayan cities of southern Mexico begins when a small plane, flying over the vast jungle of the Tumbala mountains, suddenly swoops down over a clearing to reveal the glistening-white stone remains of Palenque.

It was here in 1773 that local Indians first stumbled upon what they called "the stone houses," and then talked about them to Spanish priests.

From that time, outside explorers have traveled to see the majestic and mysterious ruins where one of the world's great civilizations flourished for a thousand years then abruptly and inexplicably died.

Located deep in the jungle in Chiapas state, near the Guatemalan border, the three ruins — Palenque, Yaxchilan and Bonampak — offer powerful insights into the daily life of the Mayas between about A.D. 200 and A.D.

900. It is clear from the ruins and from numerous bas-relief sculptures, stone monuments, glyphs and wall paintings that the Mayas organized themselves into a rigid, highly organized theocracy that set — and met — high intellectual standards.

On the ground, Palenque takes on human dimensions. The remains, about 34 structures, were no doubt the center of a community believed to have covered about 15 square miles (38 square kilometers) and including 500 structures.

The palace and one of the temples have unmistakably Chinese-looking, pagoda-shaped towers. Depictions of lotus flowers, not native to the New World, are seen repeatedly in Palenque sculpture. And motifs similar to many used throughout India are also found here. Scientists have not been able to explain the similarities.

A 75-foot-high (22.5-meter) pyramid with a temple on top, called "The Temple of the Sun," is the most prominent structure.

(Continued on Next Page)

Playing in Polynesian Waters

By George Day

BORA BORA, Tahiti — The mountain-tops were capped with rain clouds and the air was heavy with the scent of hibiscus as we hoisted the anchor and sailed away from the island of Tahaa. But as we crossed the calm lagoon, the tropical sun broke through to warm our skin and highlight the waves that broke onto the barrier reef.

My skipper, Meteta, steered the 44-foot (13-meter) sloop Ro'o through the pass in the reef and then as swells pulsed under our keel, turned to the west. The sails filled, the rudder kicked in Meteta's hand and we were on our way. Behind us lay the verdant islands of Raiatea and Tahaa, and 18 miles (about 29 kilometers) ahead stood the peaks of Bora Bora.

The Polynesian fishermen with me — Te-hote, Davy and Meteta — beamed with pleasure. According to custom, the ocean was

their domain, while everything ashore belonged to their wives. As beers were passed around, Meteta broke into song. The others joined him, making music with their hands and feet as well as their voices. In an aside, Meteta explained: "It's the Tahitian way to be happy," and then he sang on. It seemed a very good way to be happy.

Raiatea, Tahaa, Huahine and Bora Bora, known as the Iles Sous les Vents, are the western islands of French Polynesia and lie more than 100 miles from the capital of Papeete on Tahiti. The islands are unsullied by the tourist trade. The people are still the unsophisticated children of nature that Paul Gauguin, James A. Michener and others have romanticized. Even the pace of the "paradise found" industry has not quite reached them. They are still simply fishermen who would rather sing in the sun than do just about anything else.

On Tahiti, life has changed. On a Saturday

night the fishermen, the shop owners, the hotel managers rush home to sip Algerian wine and to look at J.R. Ewing play out yet another role on the television serial "Dallas." And the Papete traffic they drive through reeks of diesel fumes... diesel fumes mingled with the scent of hibiscus.

Despite modernization, French Polynesia and the islands of the South Pacific are still as close to paradise as one can get on this planet. The scenery and climate are sublime. In the outer islands, such as Tahaa or Bora Bora, even the people still fit that description.

The best way to bypass the tourist traps and find the pockets of paradise is aboard a sailing boat. Chartering a yacht is still a new enough game in the South Pacific that, once away from the dock, you easily can vanish into another time and place where the people live in houses without walls and where a

(Continued on Next Page)

The Magic of Mexico

By Merle Linda Wolin

PALENQUE, Mexico — The magic of a visit to the lost Mayan cities of southern Mexico begins when a small plane, flying over the vast jungle of the Tumbala mountains, suddenly swoops down over a clearing to reveal the glistening-white stone remains of Palenque.

It was here in 1773 that local Indians first stumbled upon what they called "the stone houses," and then talked about them to Spanish priests.

From that time, outside explorers have traveled to see the majestic and mysterious ruins where one of the world's great civilizations flourished for a thousand years then abruptly and inexplicably died.

Located deep in the jungle in Chiapas state, near the Guatemalan border, the three ruins — Palenque, Yaxchilan and Bonampak — offer powerful insights into the daily life of the Mayas between about A.D. 200 and A.D.

900. It is clear from the ruins and from numerous bas-relief sculptures, stone monuments, glyphs and wall paintings that the Mayas organized themselves into a rigid, highly organized theocracy that set — and met — high intellectual standards.

On the ground, Palenque takes on human dimensions. The remains, about 34 structures, were no doubt the center of a community believed to have covered about 15 square miles (38 square kilometers) and including 500 structures.

The palace and one of the temples have unmistakably Chinese-looking, pagoda-shaped towers. Depictions of lotus flowers, not native to the New World, are seen repeatedly in Palenque sculpture. And motifs similar to many used throughout India are also found here. Scientists have not been able to explain the similarities.

A 75-foot-high (22.5-meter) pyramid with a temple on top, called "The Temple of the Sun," is the most prominent structure.

(Continued on Next Page)

Sun and Snow in Hawaii

By Robert W. Bone

WAIMEA, Hawaii — The most genuinely tropical state in the United States, Hawaii generally features traditional winter sports like surfing, scuba diving and sun bathing under rustling palms and warm and soothng trade winds.

To those who know where to look, Hawaii also offers an active season of skiing — snow skiing, not water skiing.

Near the summit of Mauna Kea, the snow is approaching a meter (39.37 inches) deep this time of year. Mauna Kea actually means white mountain in the old Hawaiian language, and the dormant volcano forms the dramatic backdrop one sees from the small city of Hilo on the island of Hawaii — known locally as "the big island."

In the past, ski fanatics talked about the mountain's potential, and from time to time a few intrepid explorers would hike up to the winter snow bowls above 11,000 feet (3,353

meters) to make a few long runs. (Mauna Kea itself stretches to nearly 13,800 feet — about 4,200 meters above sea level.) One person would always have to stay with the jeep so that everyone could get back to the top of the slope again. Today, however, things are much more systematized.

First of all, however, remember that Hawaii is primarily a place where there is good swimming and sunning all year. Days are usually balmy from January to December with temperatures in the 70s and 80s Fahrenheit (20s on the centigrade scale).

Nevertheless, while hundreds may be enjoying golf, tennis or the beach in January, other visitors to the big island are skiing, as a result of the operation set up by Dick Tillson, a snow enthusiast who has been sliding down the volcanic slopes in Hawaii for 18 years.

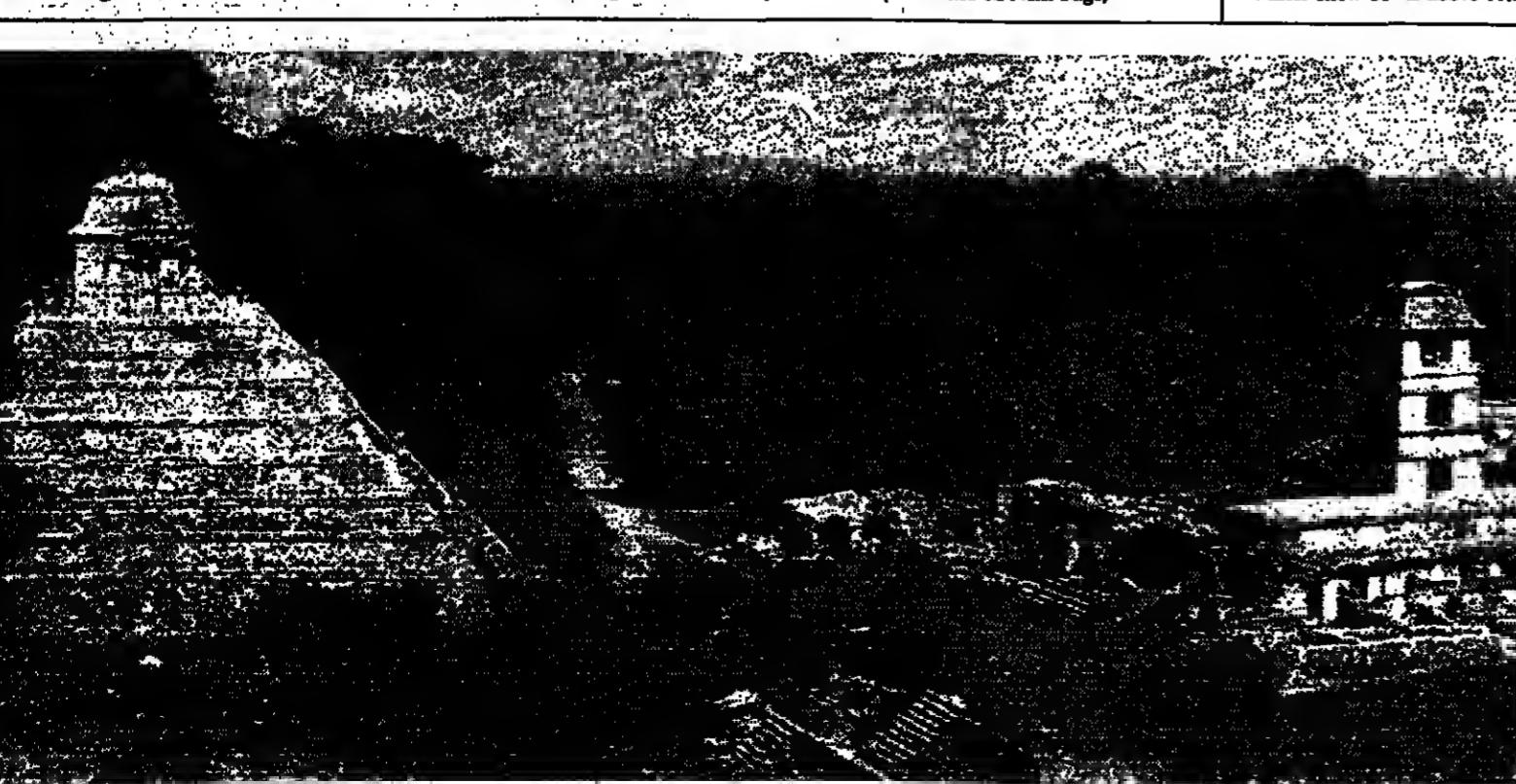
Mr. Tillson is the owner and operator of Ski Shop Hawaii, with headquarters in Waimea, capital of the cool, green cattle-ranch

region 60 (96 kilometers) miles northwest of Hilo. At 58, he likes to call himself "the old man of the mountain," and his is the only commercial ski operation in the state. It is off the belt highway near the shopping center in Waimea.

For \$76, Mr. Tillson provides an all-day experience. The fee includes skis, boots and poles, membership in the Ski Association of Hawaii, a modest lunch, transportation to and from the slopes and the lifts. Both the round trip and the lifting are accomplished by the same two four-wheel-drive trucks with a camper back rigged on them carrying 12 passengers and all the equipment. "We call these our 'gondolas on wheels,'" Mr. Tillson said.

For most day trips, Mr. Tillson and his entourage leave Waimea at about 9 A.M., arrive at snow level at about 11 A.M. They leave about 4 P.M. to get back in Waimea at 6

(Continued on Next Page)



Temples and palaces at Palenque, Mexico.



The island of Moorea under a layer of clouds.

THE PACIFIC AREA

Shopping in Asia: Fun but Grueling

BANGKOK — Shopping is one of Asia's most popular and grueling sports, and it is only done well by those with plenty of constitution and iron wills. It takes planning, research, patience, strong legs and, most of all, a sense of humor. Shopping with shopkeepers half the fun, and if one learns to bargain skillfully the effort will likely be worth the trouble.

The prize for the effort can be a bargain — which in Bangkok can mean everything from gems and silk to cameras and videotape machines.

However, it is also possible to come home with second-rate goods. The key is in knowing where to look and for what. Here is a sampling of some regional specialties — and pitfalls — to look for:

HONG KONG — Top-quality items are pearls, electronic goods and designer clothes. Old-fashioned haggling has been replaced by what could be termed "sheer calculation." Carve one in your pocket along with the Hong Kong Tourist Association map you will be handed at the airport. Also useful is a booklet provided in most hotel rooms listing reputable shops and their addresses. *Sam Shu Tso* on the Kowloon peninsula is a prime hunting ground for pearls and electronic gadgets of all kinds, but Nathan Road and the streets around it are also crammed with toy shops, boutiques and leather and luggage stalls.

Compare prices at several stores, and keep in mind that the final price agreed on may not include a guarantee. Pay the surcharge if there is one, and check serial numbers and whether the guarantee is international or local. Also, be aware that the "best price" generally means cash. Most shops add a fee for credit cards, despite claims from the card company that they will not. The same is true throughout the region.

Other shopping areas with similar merchandise are Causeway Bay, on Hong Kong Island, and the Central District, where prices tend to be higher.

The Hong Kong sun can still be tailored to fit, but the price will be steep. Of more interest are the colony's new high-fashion outlets and factories, which stock the same designer garments found at Harrods in London, Saks Fifth Avenue in New York and the Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré in Paris — at a fraction of the price. The bible of Hong Kong bargain hunters is a small paperback called "Factory Bargains," by Dana Goetz, stocked by all South China Morning Post bookstores. It lists outlets by areas, with an index for accessories, cashmere, cotton, fur, knit, leather and suede, men's wear, silk, wool and sportswear. Some goods are seconds, but many are fine items from surplus stock. The best sales are at the end of each season, especially between Christmas and the Chinese new year.

BANGKOK — Best buys are colored gemstones, handwoven silk, high-quality handicrafts and bronzeware. With more than 250,000 citizens, Bangkok is the world's biggest gem market. Exquisite values can be found in rubies and sapphires, along with emeralds, topaz, garnets and other colored stones. However, a shopper who is unaware can end up paying the same prices as in Europe or the United States. Also, synthetic stones are of such high quality that they can often fool even the professionals.

A buyer should always obtain a detailed receipt.

including the quality of the gold setting and the kind of stone and its weight. He should also get a receipt stating that the sale is subject to appraisal by a registered gemologist. Any reputable dealer will direct you to a gemologist. There are about 50 in Bangkok, and appraisals are relatively cheap and usually based on a flat fee. Gem laboratories will also provide a certificate of value for insurance purposes.

Thai silk is appealing because it is unique, stiffer than Chinese silk, and it is best suited for home furnishings or jackets and formal evening wear. The most famous shop is Jim Thompson's on Suriwong Road, but many other boutiques and semi-retailers shop along Silom Road, in major hotels and on Sukhumvit Road also carry high-quality fabrics.

So-called "antique" shops are probably more plentiful in Thailand than anywhere else in Southeast Asia, but few of them sell genuine antiques. There are especially good at the art of reproduction and most workmanship is superb, whether it is Burmese, Thai or Chinese. Wooden animals, altar ornaments, ceremonial drums and other artifacts can be exported with no problem, but Buddha images generally require a certificate from the government's Department of Fine Arts before they are taken out of the country. A good dealer will help in obtaining this. Hundreds of stores sell Chinese porcelain and bronzerware, but one should stick to shops listed in the tourist authority's guide and avoid street stalls. Bangkok is a great city for browsing, and a recommended aid is Nancy Chandler's "Map of Bangkok," which gives detailed information for the types of shops found in any area. It is sold in most bookstores and supermarkets.

SINGAPORE — This tiny city-state likes to bill itself as a rival to Hong Kong for electronic equipment. In fact, it runs a poor second. Prices are higher and merchants are reluctant to spend time bargaining. Even so, prices can be better than those in Europe, and the number of shopping centers continues to grow along Orchard Road, the heart of the shopping district. Chinatown is rapidly losing out to developers, but it is worth a trip for the occasional silk scroll or fine porcelain that some shops still sell.

Also available in Singapore are Moslem brassware from Malaysia and Selangor pewter, which is among the finest in the world. Bargains on the Malayans' capital, as is bank cloth. The finest bank, however, comes from Indonesia and that can also be found in Singapore.

MANILA — Filipino craftsmen excel in weaving and handicrafts. Shops in the tourist belt of Ermita feature Moslem brassware, Chinese porcelain (abundant in all Asian cities), and brightly woven garments and tapestries from remote districts, such as Banaue in northern Luzon or Zamboanga and Davao in Mindanao. In Makati, department stores such as Rustan's and Shemart have boutiques for Filipino fashion houses that offer some appealing designs. Overall, the quality is not on a par with Hong Kong. There are also well-crafted jewelry and household accessories made from native shell and coral.

— SHEILA DANIEL



Like the Great Wall, the Grand Canal is a symbol of China. It is the longest and the oldest canal (Fifth Century A.D.) still in use in the world.

Surprises in the World of China

By Lynn Broder

KASHI, China — While a huge white statue of Mao looks the other way, the outdoor bazaar here teems with the kind of bargaining, bluster and beasts of burden that must have greeted Marco Polo when he reached this market town along the fabled Silk Road seven centuries ago.

Amid the maze of rickety stalls and open-air food stands, vendors hawk monkey bridles and camel bells, colorful antique carpets, tie-dyed silk and cart wheels. In an alley, sidewalk barbers shave heads for a swarthy clientele of Uighurs and Kazakhs while the air stirs with the smells of unheated sheep's wool and rancid yak butter.

Happily for the visitor who has already scaled the Great Wall, gazed at Xian's archeological treasures and toured the main cities, the Chinese authorities have opened to foreigners a dozen spots that provide a more intimate look at this land that is more a continent than a country. Kashi, located in the Xinjiang Uygur region of western China, is one of those relatively unexplored corners.

The easing of travel restrictions is part of an official campaign that aims to attract 5 million non-Chinese visitors by the year 2000. Beijing also has relaxed bureaucratic procedures for travelers and upgraded accommodations and transportation in traditional tourist locations. New Western-style hotels are sprouting in Beijing and Guangzhou, and seven of the country's best hotels will soon be connected to a reservations computer system to keep bookings straight.

The China International Travel Service (CITS), the country's central tourist authority, is now offering tours for sportsmen in addition to its established trips to the Himalayas for trekkers and mountain climbers. Hunting and fishing trips can be arranged to Wuxi in Jiangsu province, where trout and other freshwater fish are plentiful, and to a 50,000-hectare (20,000-hectare) nature preserve filled with deer, bear, wild boar and lynx in northeastern Heilongjiang province.

One hotel there uses animal pelts for bedding and serves bear's paw, a delicacy that reputedly enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles and rejuvenates the love-worm. For other health-conscious travelers, CITS offers a 20-day

stay at Tai Hu Lake near Wuxi, where participants spend their mornings receiving traditional herbal cures under the direction of Chinese doctors. Afternoons are devoted to sightseeing or classes in Chinese cooking and *wu chi*, the graceful art of shadow boxing.

Visits to Xinjiang and Tibet will take the traveler farther off the beaten track. Tibet was opened to a small number of tourists three years ago, but with only limited accommodations available, tours remain expensive, difficult to arrange and are restricted to Lhasa, the capital. Nonetheless, a journey to the "rooftop of the world" provides scenes of breathtaking beauty and exotica.

Chasing under Chinese rule, Buddhist pilgrims still kindle yak-butter candles in the sprawling *potalu*, once the residence of the Dalai Lama and now a communist museum. With binoculars, one might even glimpse a "sky burial," a ritual mountaintop dissection of corpses whose pieces are then flung to the vultures as a step toward spiritual reincarnation.

A journey to Kashi will also take some planning and cajoling, but Xinjiang's capital of Urumqi and the town of Turpan, at the rim of the Turpan Depression, the world's second lowest point, are easily reachable by airplane or train. Both have colorful outdoor markets that offer good bargains on the carpets, antiques and handicrafts of the area.

Xinjiang is best to visit during spring or fall. In summer, temperatures hover around 113 Fahrenheit (45 degrees centigrade), forcing residents into tunnels to escape the heat.

On China's east coast, Changshou county in Jiangsu province, which was opened to foreign tourists late this year, offers good eating amid a mountainous landscape of lakes, rivers and plummeting gorges. Local tradition says Changshou people invented a delicious dish called "beggar's chicken," cooked in a clay casing, although residents in nearby Hangzhou might claim the recipe for theirs.

Travelers heading for Shandong province to visit Qufu, the birthplace of Confucius, might want to go also to the newly opened city of Weifang, which offers collectors good buys in kites, wood rubbings, paintings and intricate paper cuts. The town has a miniature garden filled with replicas of

Buddhist temples and pavilions amid exquisite bonsai trees.

Tourists now can travel by boat along Tai Hu Lake from Jiangsu to Wuxi in neighboring Zhejiang province. Wuxi is mainly a transfer stop from boat to bus on the hour-long ride to Hangzhou, but travelers might want to visit the town and buy some traditional writing brushes for which Wuxi is famous.

Zhejiang's South Lake is also newly opened to tourists, offering waterside accommodations and pleasant boat excursions. It was there that Mao and his followers fled on July 1, 1921 to finish the founding of the Chinese Communist Party after Nationalist authorities raided their first congress in nearby Shanghai.

In central Qinghai province, which has one of the country's largest concentrations of prison camps, authorities recently opened Huangzhong county, the site of the 16th-century Jin Ta Si, one of the country's six great Buddhist monasteries and the seat of Buddhism's Huang school of thought. There, the monks fashion statues of humans, trees and flowers from hardened yak butter and use the figurines for sacrifices in their prayers.

At Qinghai Lake, tourists can now visit a small island sanctuary for more than a dozen species of birds, including swans, storks and geese.

After years of strictly group-oriented tourism, CITS in January will begin allowing individual and family tours to China's nine major cities and tourist locations: Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Guangzhou, Guilin, Xian, Kunming, Nanjing and Hangzhou.

VISA, Diner's Club and American Express cards will obtain cash advances of up to 1,500 renminbi (\$750) from Bank of China branches in major Chinese cities and can be used at some large tourist stores. In most cases, however, cash transactions are the rule. For details on travel costs, transportation schedules and hotel accommodations, contact the China International Travel Service in New York, London, Paris, Frankfurt, Tokyo and Hong Kong, or in any of China's major cities. CITS can also be reached at 6 East Chang An Avenue, Beijing, People's Republic of China. Telephone 551031, Telex 22350.

Outdoors in the Far South

By Kevin Volzt

SYDNEY — If you fancy yourself a hunter with fishing rods and rifle, New Zealand is where you should be heading. Where else could one bag a big-game fish (a marlin or a shark — mako, hammerhead or thresher), a steel trout and a deer all in a single day?

The record time for this feat, known in New Zealand hunting, fishing and shooting circles as "the big three," is 3 hours and 15 minutes. Yet, Rex Forrester, the veteran fishing and hunting guide who set up big-three record attempts, said time was lost getting a float plane to a rendezvous.

"It should still be possible to knock about half an hour off the record," he said. "Particularly, if we use a jet helicopter all the way."

That might be a gung-ho idea for trophy hunters, but it's going to double their aviation bill — float plane cost 250 New Zealand dollars (about \$165) an hour, helicopter 500 New Zealand dollars.

Mr. Forrester, who is the New Zealand tourist department's fishing and hunting officer, was a professional safari guide when he thought up the big three in 1964.

He was working out of Rotorua, a lakeside town that attracts tourists with geysers, boiling mud pools and spas, and fishermen, mainly New Zealanders, with 11 lakes stocked with rainbow trout.

Not only that but the Mayor Island big-game fishing grounds in the Bay of Plenty are only 190 kilometers (117.8 miles) to the north, and the huge Urewera National Park, with four varieties of deer, begins 100 kilometers (62 miles) to the east.

Mr. Forrester thought that the big three would stimulate overseas interest. The only gimmick attached to his three-in-one offers was that the clock did not start until the client hooked a big-game fish. But big fish just do not turn up on cue.

After a publicity campaign in the United States, the first client was Ted

Williams, the Hall of Fame baseball player. He went to New Zealand, spent three days on a charter boat off Mayor Island and hooked a thresher shark. Ten and a half hours later, he was the first big-three champion — after taking a trout from Lake Rotorua and killing his deer in the Urewera Park.

That record stood for several years until a New Zealander, Rod Bellberry of Whakatane, another big-game fishing port on the Bay of Plenty, scored his three kills in 4 hours 12 minutes.

The present champion is Jimmie Boyle, a former president of the Tauranga big-game fishing club. He tried six times over five years before he set his record of 3 hours 15 minutes on Jan. 13, 1979.

He had fished off Mayor Island for six days before he hooked and landed a striped marlin. The weather was uncertain at Rotorua so he had to fly 85 kilometers (52.7 miles) further South to Lake Taupo but was made up for it by hooking a trout five minutes after he landed.

The following year, there was the first challenge by a woman, Lindsay James, a 56-year-old Rotorua resident, who began her quest in the Bay of Islands in northwestern New Zealand, nearly 500 kilometers (310 miles) from Rotorua.

She played and lost one marlin, then hooked another the same day. It took her 40 minutes to land the 124-kilogram (272.8-pound) fish, so she could not get ashore in time to fly to Rotorua before dark. Her husband drove her south overnight.

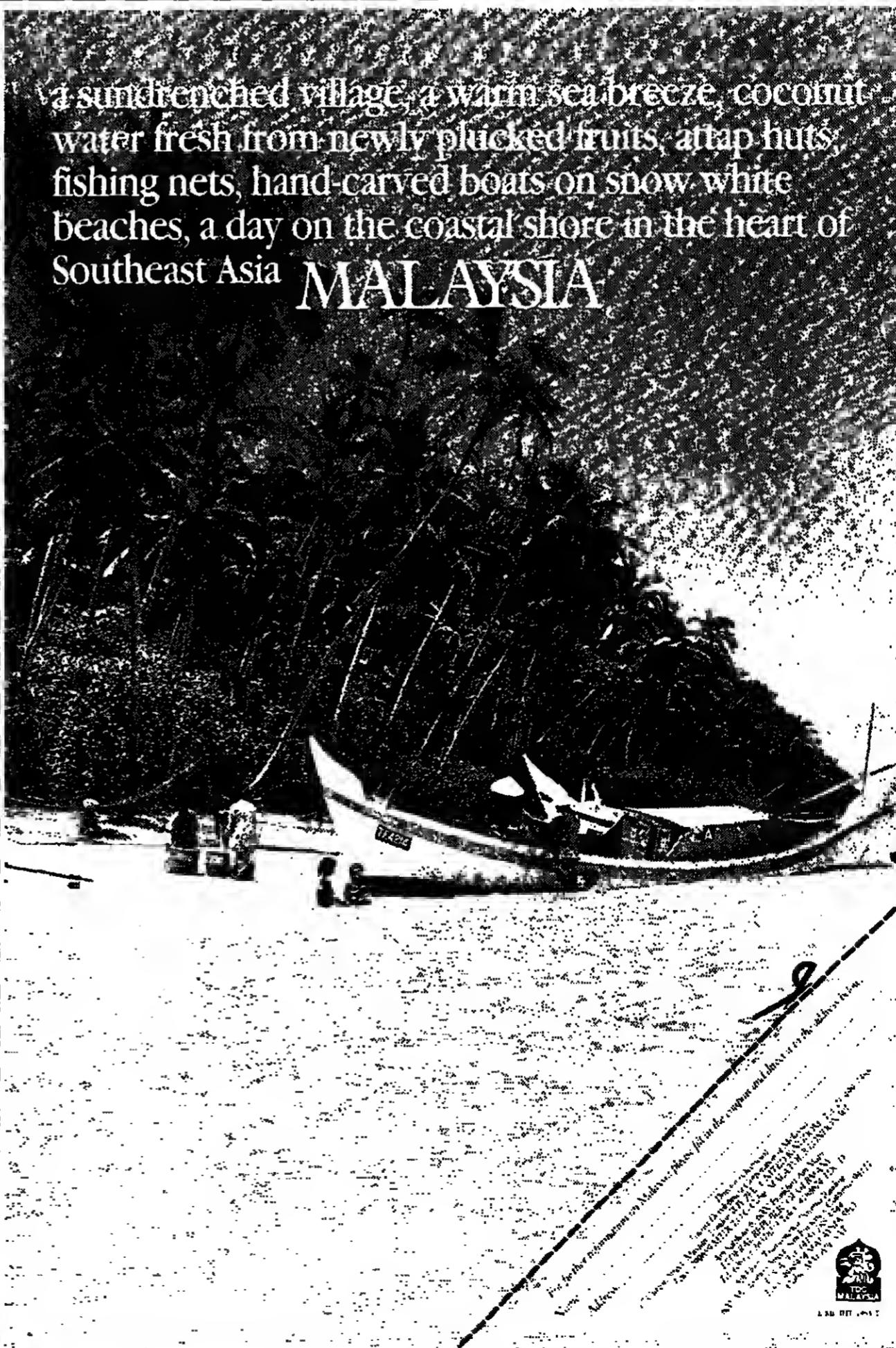
After two hours' sleep, she was out on Lake Rotorua at dawn. She caught her trout, a 2-kilogram (4.4-pound) rainbow just after 7 P.M., then a float plane took her to Lake Taupo, where a professional deer-hunting helicopter was waiting.

Mr. Forrester described the adventure: "After 20 minutes seat-of-the

(Continued on Next Page)

a sun-drenched village, a warm sea breeze, coconut water fresh from newly plucked fruits, attap huts, fishing nets, hand-carved boats on snow-white beaches, a day on the coastal shore in the heart of Southeast Asia

MALAYSIA



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BANGKOK

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MANDARINS
INTERNATIONAL HOTELS

NEW YORK (AP) Wall Street's Dow Jones stocks gained the highest percentage of their value in the week with the net change from the previous week, as measured by the National Association of Securities Dealers. Inc., the net action transaction. Prices of these stocks could have been higher. Prices do not include retail mark-ups, margin requirements or taxes.

Stocks supplied by NASD.

Sales in 100s High Low Last Close Net Chg. % Chg.

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AM Int 106 152 152 152 152 +1 +1 +1

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SPORTS

'Skins Rally, Outlast Giants, 31-22

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers

WASHINGTON — The Washington Redskins clinched the National Football Conference East title and the home-field advantage throughout the playoffs Saturday on the final weekend of the regular National Football League season, by posting a jittery 31-22 triumph over the New York Giants.

The Redskins (14-2) tied the NFL regular-season record for victories shared by the 1972 Miami Dolphins and the 1978 Pittsburgh

Redskins ahead, 24-22, before John Riggins sealed the verdict with his 24th TD of the year — breaking O.J. Simpson's season touchdown record, set with Buffalo in 1975.

Vikings 20, Bengals 14

In Minneapolis, Tony Galbreath scored on two 1-yard touchdown runs to pace Minnesota to a 20-14 victory over Cincinnati (7-9) in Saturday's other NFL game. Wade Wilson, making his first start at quarterback for the 8-8 Vikings, completed 16 of 28 passes for 124 yards and one touchdown against the league's top-ranked defense.

Rams 26, Saints 24

St. Louis. Pushing their season point total to 534, they also became the highest-scoring club in league history, breaking the NFL record of 513 set by the 1961 Houston Oilers.

The 3-12-1 Giants, 15½-point underdogs, had out scored a touchdown in three weeks. "Nobody thought we would win," said Harry Carson, a Giant linebacker. "Not the people in New York, not the people here. We had nothing to lose."

Joe Theismann, the Redskins quarterback who had thrown only seven interceptions all season, gave up three interceptions before he completed his first pass. Meanwhile, Giant rookie Ali Haji-Sheikh was on his way to kicking five field goals and raising his season total to 35, one more than the previous season record set by the New York Jets' Jim Turner in 1968.

New York sacked Theismann six times and held a 19-7 lead midway through the third quarter. But Theismann then passed 17 yards to Charlie Brown and 7 yards to Cliff Didier for touchdowns to put the

Giants 26, Rams 14

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In New Orleans, Mike Lansford's 42-yard field goal with two seconds to play carried Los Angeles past New Orleans, 26-24, and into the playoffs Sunday, demolishing the 8-8 Saints' dreams of their first winning season ever.

The victory gave the Rams a 9-7 record and at least a National Conference wild-card playoff berth. If Dallas Cowboys beat San Francisco on Monday, the Rams would be the NFC West Division champions and the 49ers a wild-card entry. If the 49ers win, they would be the division champion.

Vince Ferragamo, who had

failed to complete a pass in the first

28 minutes of the second half, com-

pleted 6 of 7 — including two 25-

yarders to Preston Dennard — in

guiding the Rams from their 20-

yard line to the Saint 27 with six

seconds to play.

Giants 26, Rams 14

In Kansas City, Missouri, Bill Keeyo (b) (two touchdown passes and raised his season pass-

ing total to 4,348 yards as the 5-10

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LANGUAGE

The Upscale Euphemism

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Euphemisms are words that prettify; euphemists are people who mistake words for things and think by renaming unpleasant things they can render them pleasant. I called for help in naming the category of euphemism that renames something not intrinsically unpleasant — like limbs for legs in olden times, or full-figured for bosomy.

"Figlefish," suggests Rita Newberry of Hilton Head Island, South Carolina; I'll buy that courage for treating the natural as embarrassing. Bill McCullum of New York City offers a correlative word: dysphemism, little-known but in use for a century.

"Dysphemism" means a verbal utilization as opposed to a prettifying up," he writes, "since the Greek prefix *dys* — 'ill' or 'bad' — is the opposite of *eus*, 'good.'" Thus, for the plain statement *He died*, the euphemism is *He passed away*, but the dysphemism is *He croaked*.

Other Lexicographic irregulars have put forward *upcism*, celebrating the linguistic marketing that turns the mundane into the worldly (using *mundane*, from the Latin word for "world," in its sense of "ordinary," and *worldly* to mean "sophisticated"). An example is some Pentagonese submitted by Paul Hoffman of New York, in which a bureaucrat reports the capsizing of a ship due to "loss of hull integrity." He envisions a kid, whose mother is wondering why said ship has been spilled all over the floor, replying, "Loss of bottle integrity."

"THE Honorable Ronald Wilson Reagan," begins the formal-looking invitation mailed to a few million potential contributors, "extends his personal invitation to you to play a major role in the 1984 election by becoming a sustaining member of the Republican National Committee."

So far, so phony: it's not a real invitation: it's a solicitation using the president's name. But direct-mail solicitors have a certain responsibility to observe the formalities when they presume to go formal. The GOP fund-raisers start with a gaffe on the envelope: "R.S.V.P. Requested." Inside, on the "invitation," the gaffe is compounded: "Please RSVP."

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